Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 129 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to :
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Italian Ports vi Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisuma, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1.000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.
Rs.
Authorised Capital 10,00,000
Paid Up Capital 4,71,900
Capital Reserve Fund 76,420
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—
THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.
Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,
Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd.,
(For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.
K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq.,
(For Deccan),
Poona.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON.
(For Berar)
Akot.
J. C. PATEL, Esq.,
(For Gujarat)
Petlad

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.
CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS
Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks. English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.
229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY
Price on application.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE of about 100 bales English Piece-goods and about 100 cases Lime Juice Cordial, damaged by Sea water.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Company, will sell by Public Auction, at Mallet Bunder, or Chamar Godi, on account of the underwriters:—
About 100 bales English piece-goods, damaged by sea water, such as prints, tanjibs, checks, satins, velvets, mercerised checks, red and white twills, black and blue serge, glaze border prints.
Also about 100 cases Lime Juice Cordial by "Rose."
The above goods were taken alongside the S. S. "Helcomba" to be transhipped for Basra and Persian Gulf, but owing to the storm on the 12th March last, the boat in which the above goods were loaded sank in the harbour.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Company, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)
1 second hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram with a grey arab horse and harness.
1 Bay arab gelding, about 8 years old, believed to be sound.
1 Punch Cullian Waler horse, goes well in harness.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND KUMBHARWADA LANE, NEAR DURGADEVI ROAD.
By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Anandrao Dhakji Rane and Ramrao Dhaji Rane, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji (hereinafter called "the Vendors"), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following immoveable property TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 1st day of June, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.):—
All that piece or parcel of Government land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Kumbharwada Lane near Durgadevi Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 169 3/9th square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2725, New No. 9737, Old Survey No. 171 and New Survey No. 2/5631 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7689 and Street No. 290 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kumbharwada Lane, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage and the house of Soonar Narayen Chintoba and on or towards the South by the house of Bhandari Pandu Luxmon and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.
AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES OF TANJIB.
On Wednesday, the 5th June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Elias Nahom Saleh of Abdul Rehman Street:—
5 bales Tanjib No. 360 each containing 300 pieces.
5 bales Tanjib No. 351 each containing 300 pieces.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
AUCTION SALE OF 1,200 NEW EMPTY OIL DRUMS OF GALVANISED TIN.
On FRIDAY, the 7th June, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the oart of Mr. Gulam Mahomed Azam at Ripon Road, by order of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. M. Myers and Co.
1,200 New empty oil drums of galvanised tin.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
Monday, the 3rd June, being a Public Holiday so the sale of the below mentioned property is postponed till Monday, the 10th idem.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD KNOWN AS "DUBASH BUILDING."
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 175 of 1915 (Kaderbhai v. Krishnabai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 10th June, 1918, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground redeemed from payment or tax to Government with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 771, 212 and 392, New Nos. 3425 and 1630, and Old Survey Nos. 540 and 541, and New Survey Nos. 1-7841 and 7841, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward Nos. 1301 (a), 93 (2), Street Nos. 150, 152, 152a, 1 and 1-a and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Narandas Thakerji Mulji, on or towards the West by the private passage and property of Bai Maneckbai, widow of Lalji Narotamdas, on or towards the North by the Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the South by the property of Amerchand Madhowji.
N. B.—The above property realises Rs. 757 per month by way of rent.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Solicitors at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay 31st May, 1918.

DR. J. J. NAEGAMVALA,
M.B., B.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST.
129, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
Next to Leach & Weborny.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS
(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"
SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(*A Speciality*)
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
AN AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.
On SATURDAY 1st June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by Messrs. B. G. PAREKH & Co., Auctioneers, 498-500, Abdul Rehman Street, Pedhownie, Out-Fort.
By the order of Sheth Mustakally Mirvazadally Allahbadwalla.
One Diamond ring 2¼ rati.
One Pearl necklace with pandum 3 chays nearly.
Earrings.
Pearl bangles.
One chain of diamond, rubbies, emerald pearls, etc.
OTHERS.
Diamond emerald roses.
Diamond rubbies roses.
Pearl collars, etc., etc.
25 per cent. deposit will be received first and delivery is to be taken within 2 days other wise the deposit is to be cancelled
Property on view.
B. G. PAREKH & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.
AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following building:—
Building Street No. 524; 525; 525A case No. 378A King's Circle (Vincent Road, Matunga.)
AUCTION SALE OF 100 F. P. BALES, SUPERFINE MULTAN COTTON.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public Auction on Saturday the, 1st June, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba, by order of Messrs. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., the following slightly damaged cotton.
100 F. P. Bales, Superfine Multan Cotton
AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th June, 1918, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the Materials for removal of the following Buildings:—
Building Street No. 5 and 6; 3; 4; Case No. 147; 145; 1st Nowroji Hill Road.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st May, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.
SALE OF 5 BALES NAINSOOKS No. 1400.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 1st June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms the following:—
By order of Aga M. A. Isphany and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. S. M. Kazarani and Sons.
1 bale 148 pieces Nainsook No. 1400.
Ex. S. S. "Elisia."
A. N. No. 3051/53, 3 bales each 150 pieces Nainsook No. 1400.
Ex. S. S. "Nainkin."
1260—No. 3054. 1 bale 144 pieces.
1260 D. S. & Co.—No. 3054 1 Bale 144 pieces.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against delivery order within three days from the day of sale.
SALE OF 10 BALES RED RUSSIAN CHINTZ AND 5 BALES NAINSOOKS No. 999.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale room the following.
By order of Aga M. M. Isphany and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. S. M. Kazarani and Sons.
H. A. A.—M.H.D.—10 bales each 20 pieces Red Russian Chintz 22in. by 60 yards piece.
Ex. S. S. "Mahanada."
E. E. E. S. 1218, D. S. & G.—No. 1992/96: 5 bales each 50 pieces Nainsooks No. 999.
Ex. S. S. "Clan Gordon."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid against delivery order within three days from the day of sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st May, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.
AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 31ST DAY OF MAY.
AUCTION SALE of Valuable made to order Household Furniture, etc., etc.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 31st day of May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the shop in Dean Lane, adjoining Hummum Street, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, marble top tables, almyrahs, hatstands, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, rich carpets hall lamps, table ornaments, electric ceiling fan, refrigerator, ice box, safe on stand, electric bronze table figures, book cases, etc., etc.
The property of Capt. H. Lafond and [illegible]
Catalogues are published and the [illegible] perty is on view.
J. S. MODY & [illegible]
Auctio[illegible]
Bombay, 31st May, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street.
SALE TO-DAY. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), AT THE 3RD FLOOR OF GREEN MANSIONS, APOLLO BUNDER, JUST OPPOSITE TO TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
Auction sale of specially made to order season teak and black wood very decent strongly made telescopic dining table, dining arm chairs, season black wood richly made and highly polished drawing room suite, side board cabinet, bedroom almyrah, cloth and gown press, very strong and substantial new design wooden cot, iron cot, mahogonized chest of drawers, writing tables, meat safe, dumb waiter, jardineer stands flower pots, marble statue, big drawing room carpet, galichas hatstand, towell racks, rich glass and crockery ware, etc.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st May 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above place very decent season teak and black wood strongly made furniture including telescopic dining table, dining arm chairs, fancy side board, dumb waiters, season black wood strongly made rich tapestry lined suite of sofas, chairs, marble top octagon tables, side teapoys, mahoganized cabinet very strong and substantial wooden cot, iron cot, bed room almyrah, and glass and panel door almyrah, cloth and gown press, glass door, book cases, side teapoys, leather lined sofa, English oak wood chairs, mahoganized chest of drawers, hat and umbrella stand, towell racks dirty cloth basket, chival glass on stand, marble statue with stand, drawing room carpet, big flower pots, easy and low chairs, glass and crockery ware, etc., etc.
The property of T. H. Puce, Esq., Accountant of the General Secretariat, going upcountry and others.
Catalogues will be published and goods are on view.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st May, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.
AUCTION SALE OF Unclaimed Goods and Sweepings at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections, 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of castorseed, bags of oorid, bags of rice, bags of hirda, bags of toor, bags of grain, bags of bajree, bags of masur, bundle of cloth, crates of empty jars, packages of luggage, empty cylinder, bundle of wooden planks, bundle of empty gunny bags, bundle of asafoetida, iron valve, bundles of iron bars, bags of dry dates, empty casks, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, basket of bangles, etc., etc.
In No. 505 Wadi Bander to Kurdussahi 2 bags wheat flour.
A deposit of 50 per cent. shall be required at the time of sale.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st May, 1918.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words **Re. 1 per insertion**; *every additional word* **half anna.**

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

BOMBAY ALPHANSO MANGOES, 10lbs. Basket Rs. 7 free of all charges. Order with cash or V. P. P. to DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

ACCURATE FUTURE EVENTS—VERY STRIKING—Monthly events for one year to come with Character Sketch and General Yogams for the whole life. Exact time and date of birth or letter required. Rs. TWO only. HORA NILAYAM. Jagannaikpur, Cocanada. 4557

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent HEADMASTER for a proposed High School in Cutch. Apply stating qualifications, experience, age, salary expected, etc., to Box No. 341. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 4573

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A GRADUATE for A. V. SCHOOL, Kapadwanj, on Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 p.m. Future prospects good. Second language Persian preferred. Apply soon to A. J. KAPASI, Chairman, School Board, Kapadwanj Municipality. 4503

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER on Rs. 35 for Monghiba Girls' High School. Apply with testimonials to the EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Gondal State. 4532

WANTED—A GUJARATI, knowing typewriting and correspondence and also an assistant to keep stock and do general work. Good salary for a competent man. Apply THE PETROL SUPPLYING Co., Lamington Road, Girgaon. 4555

WANTED—Qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR with University qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar, C. I. 4575

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An OFFICE CLERK, knowing Short-hand and Typewriting, for import and export office and also a man with a general market experience. State age, nationality and experience. Apply Box No. 334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4547

WANTED.—A competent CLERK. Limited Company Accounts Correspondence and Gujarathi knowledge necessary. Working time 6 to 8 p.m. daily. Apply stating salary to THE PREMIER FURNISHING AND DECORATING COY., LD., Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. 4495

WANTED—8 SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for German East Africa (occupied territory) on three years' agreement terminable by Government at a month's notice. Pay upto Rs. 220 per month and daily allowance of Rs. 2 with an outfit allowance of £10. Apply Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents: German East Africa (British), 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 4560

HEAD ACCOUNTANT,—Applications are invited for the post of Head Native Accountant to a large Mercantile House in Busra. Applicants must have a comprehensive knowledge of Importers and Exporters accounts and be able to take full charge of the department. Salary Rs. 450 per month with annual increments. Apply to Box No. 330, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4540

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GROUND BOWLERS. Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY for Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana. 4562

WANTED—A GUJARATI or PARSI fair looking boy, about 20, speaking Urdu with neat English handwriting and acquainted with sale and purchase of market goods. Pay upto Rs. 25. Apply to Box No. 338, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4565

WANTED.

WANTED—AMMONIA ICE MACHINE making about two tons ice. Write MULJIBHAI CHUNILAL. Danapith, Nawa Vas, Ahmedabad. 4559

WANTED—A VERTICAL BOILER of pressure 100 to 150. Write full particulars to Box No. 335, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4556

WANTED—SOLE AGENT for India or Bombay must deposit in cash Rs. 10,000 or nearest or Rs. 4,000. Guaranteed yearly income Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,000. Write soon to Box No. 339. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4566

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The very best class of POLO PONIES, thoroughly trained, very fast and big size. Apply immediately and send photograph of pony to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the SRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEO of Alwar. 4468

WANTED the public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

HIMALAYAN HONEY—Altitude 7,000 white and pure 2 lbs. tin Rs. 1-8, postage extra. THE HONEY HOUSE, Chamba, Punjab. 4418

TO-DAY AUCTION SALE of FURNITURE at the third floor of Green Mansion, Apollo Bunder, by Messrs. GANDHI & Co. 4574

FOR SALE—LIGHT CAR, 10 H.P. A.C., 1915 model, 2 seater, with Dicky—C.A.V. lighting—Rs. 5,500 or near offer. For full particulars apply to Box No. 317, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4497

TO BE SOLD—STUDEBAKER CAR, 20 Horse Power, Torpedo Shape, with 4 cylinders, self-starter, etc. Condition almost new. Price Rs. 6,500 or nearest offer called. Apply to Box No. 337, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4564

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE—Remington No. 8 Brief size. Serial No. 23741 in good condition. Apply (before 9 a.m.) (S. T.) to H. S. KHER, c/o Shikshanonnati Mandal, Ambewadi, Girgaon. 4561

WANTED TO DISPOSE of a stock of Agra manufactured FOOTWEAR. Modern good shape and durability, a speciality. Wholesale or retail. Prices very moderate. Write to Box No. 336. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4558

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FOR SALE—40 PREFERENCE SHARE of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., carrying 7 per cent. interest, Rs. 400 paid up each share, Managing Agents Messrs. Tata & Sons, in one or smaller lots. Offers. Address to Box No. 308, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4475

FOR SALE—CINEMA FILMS, and complete PATHE CINEMA OUTFIT, Cinema Carbons, 15 by 18 by 12 inches, Siemen's Dynamo, 900 Volts., 1,000 Rev., 12 Amp. with switch board, electric fans. Cinema Films on hire. Apply D. C. PATELL, Jheriwalla Building, 21, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 4485

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

THE NEW COURSE of the College will begin from the 17th June, 1918. The Entrance Examination will begin on MONDAY, the 10th June, in the College Hall. The applications for the Entrance will be accepted till SATURDAY, the 8th June. The rules and regulations with the curriculum of the new course will be sent on application to the PRINCIPAL with an anna stamp.

POPAT PRABHURAM,
L. M. S.
Principal.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1918. 4570

TO BE LET OR FOR SALE.

PLOTS OF LAND convenient for erecting Buildings, Godowns, Factories, etc., at Mazgaon, near Bhandarwada Reservoir. Apply to:—

DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS,
Apollo Street,
Tel. No. 2406 4542

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of AUDITOR, salary Rs. 200-25-250, from persons with considerable railway experience.

F. C. NISSEN.
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.

Jamnagar, 22nd May, 1918. 4571

WANTED.

WANTED—SOLE AGENT for India or Bombay; must deposit in cash Rs. 10,000, or nearest or Rs. 4,000; guaranteed yearly income Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,000. Write soon to Box No. 340, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4567

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

MONDAY, the 3rd June, being a public holiday the Society's premises will not be open for business on that date. 4569

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bank of Bombay (Head Office and all Branches) will be OPEN on MONDAY, the 3rd June, during the usual hours for the SALE of SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN BONDS

The Bank will be CLOSED for all other business the 3rd June being a public holiday (King's Birthday) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 30th May, 1918. 4578

NOTICE.

OUR CUSTOMERS and constituents are hereby informed that they have not to make any payment on our behalf to Mr. D. Y. DABOLKAR, Clerk of the firm, whose services we have dispensed with, and if they make, they do so at their risk.

A. S. OOMER & CO.

4576.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ISSUE OF
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WAR LOAN.

BONDS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at par in 1921.

5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at par in 1923.

5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at Rs. 103 per cent. in 1925.

5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at Rs. 105 per cent. in 1928.

PRICE OF ISSUE RS. 100 PER CENT.

INTEREST UP TO 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1918, WILL BE PAID TO YOU IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY at its Head Office and Branches will, on and after 3rd June, supply you with any of the above War Bonds in pieces of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 25,000. No application forms are required.

You are invited to come to the Bank to make your investment any business day between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Saturdays 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.).

4459

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 791 of 1916.

MAHADEO RAJARAM BODAS ..... Plaintiff
v.
BHASKERRAO HARI PATVARDHAN and another ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1917, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June, 1918, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in all those pieces or parcels of land at Mouje Kasurdin, Peta Daund, Taluka Bhimthadi, and in the Poona District and in the Registration Sub-district of Daund, the particulars of which are as follows:—

	Situation	Survey No.	Area Acr.	Gun.	Assessment Rs a p.
Lot No. 1	Mouje Kasurdi	97	34	38	17-0-0
Lot No. 2	,,	104	15	19	10-0-0
Lot No. 3	,,	98	23	14	19-0-0
Lot No. 4	,,	99	23	14	28-0-0
Lot No. 5	,,	96	38	39	44-0-0

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Maneklal and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1918.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

4359

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HURJIWAN MOHANJI and LILADHAR MADANJI, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client the property the description of which is given below:—

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand in the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claim, if any, known in writing within 14 days from the date hereof to the Collector of Bombay Land Revenue Department, the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort. If any such claim if any is not received within the period aforesaid, it shall be deemed to have been waived and the same will be completed without reference thereto.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground (now redeemed) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, containing by admeasurement 131.48 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the South formerly by the property of Shanker Purshotam Vishram and now belonging to the Trustees of the estate of Tulsidas Varajdas, on or towards the West by the property secondly described and beyond that by the said Kalbadevi Road and on or towards the North and East by the property of Motichand Rooghnath which said piece of land together with the land secondly described is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 80, New No. 700, Old Survey No. 206 and New Survey No. 1474 and the said messuage and premises along with the messuage and premises secondly described are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 487, Street No. 335-337-339.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of strip of land situate on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 25.52 square yards or thereabouts together with the structure or portion of building standing thereon which said piece or strip of land along with property firstly described above is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1474 and Collector's New No. 700 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 487, Street No. 335-339, Kalbadevi Road and which said piece or parcel or strip of land is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Motichand Rughnath and bearing New Survey No. 1473, on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Trustees of Tulsidas Varajdas and bearing New Survey No. 1475, on or towards the East by the property firstly above described and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1918.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4562

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir MAHADEO BHASKER CHAUBAL, Knight, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Espanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed) with the tenements buildings and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at and on the North side of the Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 932 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in Bombay under Old No. 313, New No. B/2109, E/2109, F/2109, Old Survey No. 15 and New Survey No. 3/7389, 6/7389, and 7/7389, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1656 (1-2 and 2A) and Street Nos. 205, 1 and 1A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the passage set apart partly from the premises agreed to be sold and partly from the adjoining land for the common use of the occupiers of the adjoining piece of land, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Geloba Ramchandra and now of Mr. Sao on or towards the North by the property formerly of Bhulee Laxmi and now of Mr. Dhume and on or towards the South by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4577

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VALLABHDAS VALJEE alias V. Valjee, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a dealer in shares and a widower ...Deceased.

HANSRAJ KANJEE, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf and for the use and benefit of Bai Jamna minor daughter of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 3rd day of May, 1918.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4572

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 997 OF 1915.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY ..... Plaintiff.
versus
MULJI GIGA AND OTHERS ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1917, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commiesioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 21st day of June, 1918, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Naran Dhuru Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Haji Ahmed Sailor and others, on or towards the North by the properties first and secondly described in Lot No. 2, and on or towards the South by the said Naran Dhuru Cross Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 925 (1) and Street Nos. 2 to 8.

LOT No. 2—FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and lying and being on the southern side of the Bibijan Street property, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Haji Ahmed Sailor, on or towards the North by the said Bibijan Street property and on or towards the South by the property described in Lot No. 1, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 793-795 and Street Nos. 3-9-1-11-2-10.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of the Bibijan Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property firstly described in Lot No. 2, on or towards the South by the property described in Lot No. 1, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Coutinho and others and on or towards the North by the said Bibijan Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 792 and Street No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the defendants abovenamed, at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1918.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

4236

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

MARIE CORELLI'S
Most Popular Work
"TEMPORAL POWER"

The much-discussed Novel that brought the celebrated Authoress to the zenith of her fame

VISUALIZED AS A GREAT 6-ACT SUPER-FILM

"TEMPORAL POWER"

"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of the world, against spiritual wickedness in high places."

With these words ringing in their ears the seething, cursing mass of humanity surged forward.

MARIE CORELLI
is nothing if not daring in her writings and in
"TEMPORAL POWER"

A HOT FAVOURITE
HELEN HOLMES
THE IDOL OF MOTION PICTURE FANS
in the
RAILROAD RAIDERS
THE RAILWAY SERIAL SUPREME
AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
LAST NIGHT
OF THE SECOND INSTALMENT
Episodes 4th, 5th, and 6th

TO-MORROW!
SIX NEW STIRRING CHAPTERS
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30 **To-night** At 10
THE
Gaiety Comedy & Revue Co.
Presents
The Successful Breezy Musical
Sealet in 2 acts
AHOY !! THERE !!!
JACK ASHORE
JACK AFLOAT
Introducing
NEW ARTISTES, SONGS
DUETS DANCES
CONCERTEDS
A SWELL SHOW
with
A WAVE OF GAIETY AND MERRIMENT
Preceded by
THERESA
THE ADVENTURESS

THE EXCELSIOR
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
(In all the Leading London Musical Successes.
TO-NIGHT FRIDAY 31st MAY
An Opera Bouffe in 3 Acts
"The Chocolate Soldier"
SATURDAY 1st JUNE
A Pinero Musical Comedy
"THE BOY"
SUNDAY 1st JUNE at 5-30 p. m.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
"A WALTZ DREAM"
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
Commencing from Saturday 25th May
THE
EXCELSIOR
will present
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME OF FILM EVERY WEEK
Starring
WORLD'S FOREMOST ARTISTES
In spite of heavy cost and curtailment of 10 o'clock shows no expense will be spared in providing an absolutely
First Class Bill of Fare
upto a Standard of the Old
EXCELSIOR
Reputation.

THE
EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 p. m.
THE EVIL PATH
A five-part French Drama with a strong and gripping plot teeming with human pathos, passions and noble sacrifice.
"ARIZONA"
A Scenic Film.
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE

ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH.
TO-NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!
to see
JIMMIE DALE
ALIAS
THE GREY SEAL
FINAL EPISODES!
FINAL EPISODES!
Don't miss them!
To-morrow!
A SUPERB ITALIAN PRODUCTION
ROMANTICISM.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ARE YOU ALIVE

to the fact that to-day is Friday and the very last day to see the exceedingly touching Screen Story

"LIEUTENANT OF THE NINTH LANCERS"

(5,000 feet)

AT BOMBAY'S MAGNIFICENT PICTURE-PALACE

THE CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

Three Shows to-day : 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

—:o:—

The Great Event

TO-MORROW!

Let every one who loves a good, ripping, continuous story, be fully prepared for our **thundering grand serial**

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

a Film-production of world-wide repute—45000 feet—that has cost Scientific America well-nigh two hundred thousand Dollars !

You must anxiously watch for the particulars of this Serial, the first Serial presented by the **Cinema Precious,** and secured at an incredibly stupendous price.

This superb Serial, "The Fighting Trail", is bound to take Bombay by storm. It is so full of action, so full of melody, so rich in photography, so teeming with adventure !

Look out for its big announcement in the "Bombay Chronicle" to-morrow.

" RIPPING ! "

That has been just the one exclamation emanating from everybody's lips this week at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

—the popular haunt of every class of Cinema-goers in Bombay ! Yes—the wonderfully interesting Double Programme has met with the expected public approbation and prolonged cheers have greeted all through the week the two Dramas

"The Daughter of England"

(4000 feet) and

— "THEODORA" —

(4000 feet)

This is to remind you that to-day, Friday, is absolutely the last day to see the domestic side of Hun rapacity and lust and also a grand Episode from Ancient Greek History. The **West-End Cinema** expects you this evening. Do not be deterred by the rains. Our splendid gardens are roofed over securely, and we guarantee a most enjoyable dry evening to you, although it may be pouring cats and dogs outside.

TIMINGS : 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30 ***TO-NIGHT TO-MORROW*** **10**

MR. E. H. DUCASSE presents

— NAT GOULD —

Famous racing story, adapted for the screen by the Broadwest (British) Co.

— "A GAMBLE FOR LOVE" —

IN FIVE PARTS, STARRING

GERALD AMES,

VIOLET HOPSON

and the famous English Jockey

ELIJAH WHEATLEY

TO MORE NIGHTS ONLY

THE SPORTING EVENT OF THE WEEK !

Popular Prices :	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

PATHÉ GOLD ROOSTER PLAYS

IMPERIAL

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

ANTONIO MORENO

IN

"THE ANGEL FACTORY"

ONE OF THE BEST PICTURES PRODUCED IN MONTHS.

PATHE'S

History of the Great War

Our Armies at Sea. Scenes on board the Troopships—"Imperial Triumph," our last contingent, Canadians at Salisbury Plain, Indians at Marseilles, etc., etc.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

and

A ROARING COMIC

—"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"—

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.....	29.675 Inches
Temperature of Air	80.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 "
Dew Point	75.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.863
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.8 "
Minimum do. do.	76.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW,SW,SSW,S,SSE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	168 Miles
Fall of Rain	1.29 Inch.
Total fall during month	8.38 "
Do. do. year	9.84 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 30th May.....	0.15 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur	30	m 1	32	26	0	30	m 7	30	16	0
		2	20a	28	1		8	33a	19	2
Fri	31	m 2	19	25	8	31	m 8	14	16	10
	June	3	3a	27	7	June	9	24a	19	1
Sat	1	m 3	16	25	4	1	m 9	6	17	10
		3	52a	27	1		10	28a	18	10
Sun.	2	m 4	24	25	1	2	m 10	10	18	10
		4	48a	28	3		11	37a	18	4
Mon.	3	m 5	42	25	2	3	m 11	31	19	8
		5	49a	26	4					
Tues	4	m 7	0	25	8	4	m 0	45	17	7
		6	53a	26	2		0	58a	20	0
Wed.	5	m 8	18	26	7	5	m 1	43	16	8
		7	57a	26	3		2	12a	19	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
May 30 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m.
" 31 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m.
June 1 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12m.
" 2 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12m.
" 3 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 13m.
" 4 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 13m.
" 5 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 14m.

Phases of the Moon :—

Last quarter 2d. 9h. 50.0m. a.m.
New Moon 9d. 3h. 32.7m. a.m.
First quarter 16d. 6h. 43.7m. p.m.
Full Moon 24d. 4h. 8.3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 26th May, 1918, was 29.900 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 3-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 30th May 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north but continues in excess in the southern districts. Temperature continues above normal both by day and night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight defect in the east. Night temperature is above the average throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi where heavy cloud persists. Humidity is above normal everywhere and the excess is large in the north. Day temperature is below the average in south Rajputana and in slight excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.17in. of rain and Surat 0.13in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in Central India West and around the Gulf of Cambay. Day temperature is below normal except at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally; Akola has received 1.73in., Chanda 0.39in. and Jubbulpore 0.32in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in large excess. Day temperature is below the average generally, the defect being considerable in the south-east of the reporting area. Night temperature is also below normal except in the extreme-western stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 11in., Ratnagiri 2.94in., Mormugao 1.96in. and Karwar 1.76in. Skies are heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Both day and night temperatures are below normal, the deficiency in the former amounting to more than 9 deg. F. except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.63in. of rain and Nizamabad 0.91in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature continues in moderate to considerable defect. Night temperature is also below the average in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in Malabar but has increased in the Konkan. It has been nearly general on the west coast as far north as Surat and has been local in the Central Provinces while a few showers are reported from Kathiawar, the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. The sea is moderate or rough from Kathiawar, the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. The sea is moderate or rough from Mangalore to Veraval. Low day temperatures cotinue over the greater part of the Peninsula.

Some increase of rainfall appears likely in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, and a possible extension into the Madras Deccan and Mysore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 30th of May, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th May)	92.6	77.2	71	..	6.23	—1.73
Jask	93.1	83.0	65	..	8.06	+3.99
Do. (May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th May)	90.5	83.5	60	..	0.86	—2.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.3	84.5	69	..	3.05	+1.06
Rawalpindi	110.3	74.4	24	..	19.66	+8.20
Lahore	112.8	83.5	43	..	4.25	—0.17
Hissar	112.0	86.2	42	..	1.19	..
Ambala	112.7	84.5	45	..	4.08	—2.39
Delhi	110.2	90.0	54	..	1.35	+2.42
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	111.2	90.0	37	..	1.26	—1.03
Mainpuri	112.2	90.6	31	..	0.91	—1.93
Jhansi	111.2	89.8	40	..	0.28	—2.00
Cawnpore	109.6	87.8	35	..	1.11	—1.34
Allahabad	111.1	92.6	38	0.01	0.47	—2.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	118.3	81.6	70	..	1.14	—0.25
Karachi	88.7	82.2	84	..	1.54	—0.10
Ajmer	98.8	82.2	57	..	0.25	—1.78
Jalpore	105.5	83.1	47	..	0.34	—1.81
Kotah	109.0	85.6	51	..	0.10	—1.61
Mount Abu	83.4	68.3	96	..	0.16	—1.85
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.2	80.9	72	..	0	—0.61
Dwarka	90.3	84.3	83	..	0.01	—0.68
Veraval	85.1	82.5	81	0.17	0.17	—0.35
Rajkot	101.6	76.0	68	0.05	0.05	—0.65
Bhavnagar Para	99.2	83.0	84	..	0	—0.82
Surat	91.9	77.9	92	0.13	0.33	—1.14
Ahmedabad	103.2	81.7	64	..	0	—0.49
Deesa	103.2	84.0	64	..	0.01	—0.71
Neemuch	99.7	77.7	69	..	0.53	—0.76
Indore	99.1	77.2	69	..	0.81	—0.63
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	101.1	74.9	88	0.32	1.78	—1.52
Saugor	104.0	84.6	58	..	0.44	—2.01
Hoshangabad	104.1	83.4	54	..	0.62	—1.76
Khandwa	103.5	80.8	64	..	0.36	—1.34
Akola	100.7	75.5	78	1.73	3.27	+0.77
Amraoti	100.3	74.4	77	0.09	3.65	+0.89
Nagpur	92.9	76.7	78	..	2.72	—1.00
Chanda	98.5	76.0	88	0.39	2.86	—1.17
Raipur	96.0	75.0	76	0.06	4.18	+0.47
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.8	76.9	91	1.41	9.90	+8.80
Ratnagiri	80.9	74.7	87	2.94	10.40	+8.70
Marmugao	80.0	..	94	1.96	37.45	+33.38
Karwar	79.5	75.0	92	1.76	31.02	+26.34
BOMBAY DECAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.3	76.9	63	..	3.66	+1.87
Ahmednagar	88.4	71.0	81	..	6.25	+5.87
Poona	86.8	72.5	80	..	7.30	+4.51
Sholapur	89.4	73.1	74	..	5.88	+2.80
Bijapur	87.2	72.5	78	..	5.35	+1.97
Belgaum	72.6	67.3	97	0.63	9.29	+2.97
Aurangabad	94.1	71.8	75	..	6.51	+2.40
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.4	70.2	82	0.91	2.94	—0.12
Hyderabad	93.6	73.6	72	..	4.04	+0.70
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	81.0	74.1	86	1.43	32.59	+21.97
Calicut	83.0	74.5	95	0.41	44.31	+26.72
Cochin	85.8	76.1	95	0.47	41.69	+14.34
Colombo	86.9	79.1	82	..	38.16	—10.37
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	100.3	76.0	84	0.25	15.61	+6.95
Bellary	90.6	76.5	64	..	4.91	—0.37
Cuddapah	90.0	81.2	54	..	6.38	—0.42
Madras	96.8	83.1'	68	..	27.98	+5.90
Bangalore	77.9	65.8	89	0.07	13.94	+3.20
Coimbatore	88.5	72.6	71	..	12.67	+2.95
Trichinopoly	98.8	79.2	59	..	9.28	—1.94
Negapatam	98.9	81.2	70	..	40.78	+8.74

THE MAJESTIC

NEAR GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THE WEEK

Fourth Instalment

OF THE SENSATIONAL RAILWAY SERIAL

THE GIRL AND THE GAME

Episodes 10-11-12.

THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE

AND A

SPARKLING COMIC

USUAL 3 SHOWS at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

BALLOON-BORNE WIRELESS.

PROBLEM OF PROPER PROCEDURE.

The ingenious devices by which submarines are enabled to send wireless messages a thousand miles are described in the "Electrical Experimenter" (New York, March) by H. Winfield Secor. The Germans, Mr. Secor tells us at the outset, have been forced, under pressure of dire necessity, to develop submarine radio communication to a fine art. The success of the U-boat campaign depends largely on wireless communication with the subsea boats and the transmission of messages from at least some of them to the nearest land base. At first the submarines made use of folding or telescopic masts not more than 20 to 30 feet high. For ordinary inter-communication this served admirably, but where long ranges were to be negotiated, the proper procedure became a problem. Writes Mr. Secor :

"One of the latest Teutonic improvements in this arm of the naval service is the utilisation of balloons for elevating the U-boats' antenna wire to a height of 1,000 feet and more. In this way vast distances can be covered and valuable intelligence sent by radio to a second relay submarine if necessary, so that it is not improbable that the news of ships' sailings from American ports could have been radioed to Germany by the aid of three or four U-boats.

The balloons, two in number and fastened to a rigid equilibrium member, carry up the antenna wire to a height of several thousand feet if necessary. The antenna, at its base, is wound on a special electric-motor-driven drum. This drum is instantly controlled by the throw of a switch, so that if a ship comes into view it can rapidly reel in the balloon antenna and the balloons are taken inside, hatches closed, and the craft submerged—all in almost less time than it takes to tell about it. It is difficult for an enemy ship to see the balloons, as they are cleverly camouflaged, being painted partly white and partly blue, so that against the sky they are practically invisible. The antenna wire is, of course, quite fine and invisible at even a short distance away.

"It has been a moot question for some time as to just how far such a radio-equipped subsea fighter could send a message. The receiving range with such a balloon-suspended aerial is easily several thousand miles, using modern amplifiers and other refinements in the radio art. The writer asked several well-known radio experts their opinion on the possible sending and receiving activity of a balloon-aerial equipped U-boat, and they practically all agreed with the ideas expressed by Mr. F. H. Kroger, chief engineer of one of the leading American radio companies, that with fair weather-conditions, and with the proper radio-transmitting apparatus tuned to a high wave-length, it would be possible for the submarine to send a wireless message 2,000 miles, and possibly 3,000 to 4,000 miles under extremely favourable conditions. The transmitting set used might, of course, be a special one rated at 15 to 25 kilowatts. If the subsea boat wanted to transmit an important message, she would in all likelihood choose the night-time. She could then emerge and fly her balloon aerial with reasonable safety. And for a long-range message requiring as much energy as mentioned above it should be remembered that there is available all the engine-power required. All that would have to be done would be to connect up the high-capacity dynamo to these engines, and this in turn to the special high-power radio transmitter. Such a set, including the dynamo, would not occupy such a large space as might be imagined off-hand. Also the newer U-boats are veritable submarine-cruisers, several hundred feet in length, which, of course, gives a much greater space for the radio equipment."

A COLLAPSIBLE MAST.

The folding and other types of masts for medium and short-range radio-work on the submarine include a telescope mast patented several years ago by an American, Mr. Joseph Raes. In one type a continuous flexible metal cable is used. When a pull, as produced by a motor, is applied to the lower end it causes all of the sliding telescopic members to rise. In another mast the sections are raised and lowered by gears and shafts.

The author suggests in this connection a pneumatic mast similar in principle to the lifting cranes used in foundries, etc. He goes on :

"An ingenious collapsible radio mast was invented in Germany some years ago, and several of them have been used in this country. It was perhaps the lightest ever designed thus far—possibly too light for submarine requirements—but it possessed the element of speed. It employed four flexible strips of metal rolled on drums at the base. These strips were notched on both edges, and when the handle was turned the four notched strips of their steel intermeshed with each other, making a lockcornered square tubular mast about 8 inches square. It was found possible to raise a platform containing two men on it to a height of 80 feet for observation purposes when necessary. Two men could raise the mast in a short time by turning a geared crank handle.

During April last twenty-six joint stock companies were registered in India with an authorised capital of about rupees one hundred and fourteen lakhs against twenty-five companies with an aggregate capital of rupees forty-seven lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for eight companies (authorised capital Rs. 46 lakhs), Bombay for six companies (authorised capital Rs. 35 lakhs), and Burma for four companies (authorised capital Rs. 26 lakhs). Of the 24 companies in British India as many as 22 were registered as private companies due to the restrictions imposed on the flotation of public companies by Act XII of 1918. The largest flotation in April was that of the Allied Cotton and Dye Works, Limited, Calcutta (Rs. 25 lakhs).

ORDER OF THE BATH.

The latest war creation is the war warm bath. The water of the war warm bath is not more than 4in. deep, and it is warm by courtesy rather than by sensation. The war warm bath is the result of the Gas Order, and it is so unattractive that it is likely to undermine the Englishman's Continental reputation, for super-cleanliness.

"The only way we can cut down our gas bill is by putting the geyser on half time," a model housewife explained recently. "It used to take eight minutes to get a bath ready; now we never let the geyser run for more than four minutes at at a time. A Boche might call that a bath. We call it bathetic apology."

The "all gas" households are suffering real inconvenience in their endeavours to meet the new Government demand. No fire in the breakfast room is the rule in suburbia, and business men reach the City with cold feet that affect their tempers.

Recently a dark fog-cloud brooded over London, and thousands of women were straining their eyes in a struggle to save the required one-sixth. On the other hand, it was observable in Central London that a vast amount of gas was being burnt on business premises.

It is pointed out that some of the gas companies have already altered slot meters in such a way as to reduce by one-sixth the quantity of gas released by each inserted coin, though, given the necessary supply of coins on the part of the consumer, this means increased profits rather than reduced consumption. Gas meters, it is stated, are in future to be inspected monthly.—The "Daily News."

SOLDIER'S WIFE AND HER DOG.

"If my husband had received his Army pay this wouldn't have happened," Elizabeth Cobley told the East Norton (Leicester) magistrates when she was summoned for keeping a dog without a license. Her husband told her his pay was ten weeks in arrears. She had now taken out a license.

Told she would be fined £1, and that the dog was a luxury the woman replied; "I have only four shillings in the world, and have five children to keep. The Government have taken my husband, and I can't part with my doggie."

She left the court weeping, whereupon a solicitor, a journalist, and two farmers subscribed to pay the fine.—The "Daily Chronicle."

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations :—

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 28th:

				Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	..	..	2,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp:	..	..	..
" "	Sales of East Indian	..	..	..
" "	Imports	..	..	10,000
Mid. Americans Spot Trading value		..	..	21.18
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot		..	..	29.14
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		..	July	24.72
			Oct.	23.50
			Jan.	23.17
New Orleans opening 10 a.m		..	July	24.96
			Oct.	23.58

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	21.65+10
June	20.96+ 6
July	20.67+ 7
Aug.	19.14+ 4
Sept.	18.60+ 2

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	20.13
May-June	20.05 Unchgd.
June-July	19.97

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 28th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
May	21.69+14
June	21.09+19
July	20.35+35
August	19.40+30
September	18.77+19

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
May	20.23
May-June	20.15 +10
June-July	20.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 28th:

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
May	29.14
June	28.75 Unchgd.
July	28.40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 27th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	Nil
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	13,000
" to Continent	..	..	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	..	8½
Demand Bills	..	..	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	99½

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 27th.

Bar Silver Spot	..	..	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.			
Discount Rate 5 per cent: since 5th April, 1917			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	..	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	..	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	..	..	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	..	..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	..	..	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	..	..	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	..	..	55½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	..	..	49½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	..	..	64½+½
Government Securities 3%	..	..	55½+½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	..	..	27.15½ Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, May 27th.

5½% 1925—1928	..	..	£87½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	..	..	£93½
5% New	..	..	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 27th.

WHEAT:

Wheat.—No change.

RAPESEEDS:

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm	
Cottonseed. Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

Hope for the Hopeless!

It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.

Correspondence strictly confidential.

Particulars Free.

THE HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal

Please mention this paper when writing to us

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	19
Tone:—Fair Demand.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Buyers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July Paid	2/2½
Tone.—Dull.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

May 30.

The nominal quotation this morning for Fine Broach July was Rs. 649, but the tone of the market was weak, and when the Marwadi bazaar opened business was done at Rs. 640, and later on at Rs. 636, the price remaining at about Rs. 635/36 for some time. At 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 639. At Colaba the closing rates were as under. Business has been on very moderate lines.

Ready cotton has been quiet with little demand, the drop in contract rates having made buyers indifferent.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	..	Rs. 634/35
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	..	" 670
" M. G. Coompta	"	..	" 668
" " Westerns	"	..	" 658

QUOTATION 9 30 P. M.

July fine 632/8.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 30TH MAY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	570	550	513	473	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	565	545	507		"
M.G. Khandesh ..			545		"
M.G. Muthia ..		565	535		"
M.G. Naosari ..		320			"
Sawginned Dharwar				700	"
M.G. Westerns ..				695	"
M.G. Coompta ..				715	"
M.G. Bagalkot ..				700	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..			695		"
M.G. Broach ..	670	660	652		"

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 29th May 1918.

Cotton	6,764 bales.
Wheat	14,103 cwts.
Linseed	7,989 "
Rape, &c.	Nil
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	6,293 "
Rice	32,632 "
Myrabollams	142
Cottonseed	1,096 "
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	12,795 "
Jowar	895 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	4,461 "

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, May 30th 1918.—5 p.m.

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80 ..	52 8 0	7 5 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80 ..	52 0 0	7 5 0
" Karachi Bansis ..	52 0 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	7 6 0	7 12 0
" Cawnpore ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 6 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 1 0	8 7 0
" Thin ..	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85.15 ..	62 0 0	— —
" Gajar 75.25 ..	55 0 0	— —
" Gajar 50.50 ..	54 0 0	— —
" Black ..	61 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
Groundnuts ..	43 0 0	— —
Mowrasced ..	4 14 0	5 4 0
Barley ..	37 0 0	5 4 0
Castorseed ..	50 0 0	10 10 0

Forward:	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May ..	7 6 6
" August-September ..	7 8 6
Linseed May ..	8 7 6
" Sept. ..	9 2 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay May 30th 1918.

Rate per lb.

Davids No. 10	15—11
Shapurji No 10	14—13
Simplex No. 10	14—12
Edward No. 10	14—12
Light Houses No. 6½.	13— 5

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 30th 1918.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	..	..	1 5 15½
" Demand ..	..	..	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	..	..	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand ..	..	..	203½
American Dollars	..	..	279
Hongkong	..	..	211
Shanghai	..	..	301
Japan	..	..	146½
Singapore	..	..	195½

Market quiet.

The Italian Restaurant at Chowpatty

TELEPHONE No. 1898.

is the only place where to go for

Lunch, Dinner and Afternoon Tea

The place is a new feature in Bombay for Excellent Cooking.

Ask our patrons: don't ask us

Experienced management gained only after many years of service in the best first class French Restaurant of New York, U. S. A.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO

The Italian Restaurant

CHOWPATTY SEA-FACE

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, May 30.*)

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. A. Willard, retiring:—

Mr. W. T. Conway to be Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, and to continue in charge of the Judicial Department.

Mr. J. A. Arratoon to be Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, and to be in charge of the Political Department.

Mr. Arratoon will be on probation for six months.

Mr. Tribhovandas Kuberdas Dalal to act as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, during the absence of Mr. Nasarvanji Bezanji Damri on leave or pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Peck to be Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, vice Lieutenant-Colonel P. N. Leslie proceeded on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peck to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Peck, under section 22 of the said Code, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

Mr. Maneklal Chumilal Patel, District Deputy Assistant Political Agent at Palanpur, to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Manshankar Mayashankar Shukla, or pending further orders.

Mr. Patel is also appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa.

Mr. Rajaram Raghunath Shirgaonkar, Deputy Superintendent of Police of Broach, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. E. W. Grentan, Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Kaira Sub-Division, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 5th April 1918.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

The services of Mr. F. S. Punnett, a Collector in Class II of the Imperial Customs Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Indian Munitions Board, with effect from the 26th May 1918.

No. 724-R.—The following notification by the Government of India, Army Department is republished.

INDIAN LAND FORCES.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be temporary honorary Second-Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 24th May, 1918:—

Meherban Malojirao Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar, Chief of Phaltan.

Meherban Bhimrao Nagojirao Patankar, 1st Class Sardar of the Deccan and Kolhapur.

Meherban Ramchandrarao, alias Abasaheb Hanmantrao-Nimbalkar (or Khardekar.)

Raja Vikramshah, alias Martandrao, Aspandiar Rustomji Irani.

Shankarrao B. Ingle.

Mr. M. Hesketh to do duty as Educational Inspector, Southern Division, vice Mr. Krishnaji Shrinivas Hungund, and subject to the lien of Mr. F. B. P. Lory.

Mr. H. B. Pratt to do duty as Educational Inspector in Sind, subject to the lien of Mr. M. Hesketh.

Mr. Sorab N. Moos to act as Inspector of Science Teaching, Bombay Presidency, subject to the lien of Mr. H. E. H. Pratt.

Mr. Krishnaji Shrinivas Hungund, on relief by Mr. Hesketh, to act as Head Master, Dharwar High School.

Mr. Padmanabha Shankar Chandavarkar to act as Head Master, Belgaum High School.

Mr. Sadashiv Laxman Ugrankar to act as Head Master, Karwar High School, vice Mr. Ramchandra Devrao Nadkarni.

Mr. A. O. Miller to be Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, but to continue on deputation as Principal, Dayaram Jethmal Sind College.

The privilege leave of absence for six weeks granted to Mrs. C. D'Monte, L. M. & S., Second-Physician, Cama and Allbless Hospitals, has been extended up to the 22nd May, 1918, inclusive.

The undermentioned gentlemen are granted temporary commissions, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Major and second-in-command. Edward Rushton Dangerfield, V.D.

To be Major. Robert Francis Rivkards Cooke, V.D.

To be Captains. David Waits Kennedy and Alan Richardson.

To be Second-Lieutenants. Hubert George Bould and Harold Adam Whyte.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 32.
Sovereign Rs. 19-10.
Silver Ready ex-Duty Rs. 108-2.
Silver 1st Sett. Rs. 108-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 203¼.
3 Months' Sight Francs Fr. 212.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 209.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 299.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143-8.
60 Days' Sight Japan Rs. 138-8.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1920-47, 89.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent, Paper 63.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The srare market opened steady, but due to more buyers than sellers the market closed strong.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,895, Swadeshi 2,015, Swan 665, Simplex 800, Shapurji 133-12, Pearls 590, New Greats 350, M. Petit 2,200, Madhowji 2,325, Luxmi Cotton 1,700, Kasturchand 1,245, Kohinoor 1450, Indore-Malwa 335, Indian Bleaching 162-8, Finlay 520, Fazulbhoy 802-8, David 560, Currimbhoy 375, Crescent 243-12, Century 440, Nagpur 2,460, Bombay United 897-8, Bombay Dyeing 1,300, Advance 1,270, Katni Ordy. 242-8, Katni defd. 1,200, Tata Ordy. 245, Tata New Ordy. 95 prem, Tata Old defd. 1,170, Tata New defd. 370 prem., Alcocks 845, Bombay Burma 700, Bombay Tramway 360, Bombay Steam 305, Tata Hydro. 1,225 XD.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,890, Swadeshi 2,020, Swan 665, Simplex 792-8, Shapurji 133-12, Pearls 590, New Greats 350, M. Petit 2,100, Madhowji 2,325, Luxmi Cotton 1,700, Kohinoor 1,450, Kasturchand 1,245, Ind. Malwa 335, Ind Bleeching 160, Finlay 520, Fazulbhoy 800, David 560, Currimbhoy 380, Crescent 243-12, Century 442-8, Nagpur 2,460, Bombay United 897-8, Bombay Dyeing 1,530, Advance 1,270, Tata Ordy. 245, Tata New Ordy. 95, prem. Tata New Defd 370 prem Tata Old defd 1,170, Katni Ordy. 242-8, Katni defd. 1,200, Alcocks 850, Bombay Burma 700, Bombay Tramway 360, Bombay Steam 307-8, Tata Hydro. 1,220, XD.

WAYS OF THE WAR OFFICE.

STORY OF AN EXPERT WHO COST £20.000.

A curious story is told in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the Army Accounts for 1916-17 in connection with the employment of experts on War Office contract work. It appears that arrangements were in course of negotiation in July, 1916, for the services of an expert, the suggested terms being the payment of commission, subject to a maximum of £10,000 per annum on British orders, and an equal amount on Allied Governments' orders. The draft agreement was never formerly completed, and a tentative suggestion of a lower rate of commission had been put forward; but before this was pursued the appointment was made and the whole question of the agreement lapsed. After eight months the arrangement was terminated, and the expert claimed the maximum sum for the full year under the draft agreement. It was finally decided, on legal advice, that this amount must be paid, with the result that under an uncompleted agreement for a rate of commission which was apparently open to discussion, the maximum remuneration regarded as suitable for a year's work has had to be paid on account of a reduced period beyond which it was not considered to be in the public interest to continue the arrangement.

Losses due to theft, fraud, arson, or gross negligence amounted to £149,464 in 1916-17. A loss of £28,789 occurred through an incendiary fire in the Supply Reserve Stores at Malta, the circumstances being remarkable. The first fire engine could not come into action for some time because the Maltese in charge did not understand its use; the military fire engine was not powerful enough to reach the fire; and there was an unfortunate delay in calling naval assistance because the Fire Standing Orders provided only for assistance in the case of fires occurring on the other side of the Grand Harbour. While landing stores at Salonika bacon valued at £1,079 was stolen between the ships and the shore. Six horses valued at £420 were stolen from a veterinary hospital, and have never been traced. Cases of issues of separation allowances obtained by fraudulent means led to a loss of £4,013.

Amongst losses due to other causes, and written off, were £99,648 in stores and £37,718 in cash sustained through the fall of Kut. The total cash losses amounted to £76,000, but the balance will be charged in later accounts.—The "Daily News and Leader."

INDIAN WAR LOAN

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, May 30th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,813-8
Total up-to-date	27,75,796-12

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Wednesday, the 29th instant.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths
Market	1	1
Bhuleshwar	2	1
Kamatipura	1	1
Total	4	3
SMALL-POX	3	1
CHOLERA	Nil	

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total Mortality ..	74	101	80

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 18th May 1918 is published for general information:—

Bombay City (a) 44; Kaira District 29; Broach District 2; West Khandesh District 2; East Khandesh District 2; Thana District—Bandra (a) 4; other places 7; Satara District 4; Poona Disrict 5; Sholapur District 3; Ratnagiri District—Ratnagiri (a) 1; Vengurla (a) 1; Belgaum District 8; Dharwar District 3; Bijapur Distric 10; Kanara District 2; Karachi District—Karachi City (a) 103; Kearnari 1; Hyderabad District—Hyderabad City 3; other places 21; Sukkur District—Shikarpur City 1; other places 20; Nawabshah District 1; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 7; Akalkote State 1; Savantvadi State 1; Janjira State—Shrivardhan (a) 1; Cutch State—Mandvi (a) 18; Cambay State 11; Kantha Agency 5; Palanpur Agency 3; Kathiawar Agency—Mangrol (a) 4; Verawal (a) 8; Porbunder (a) 5; other places 22; Total 363.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain during the week, ending May 29, in Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Picking of cotton is nearing completion in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Belgaum and Rewa Kantha. Fodder-supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are generally steady.

A Rangoon message says:—The Local Government has received a communication from the Indian Army headquarters stating that the first Burma Ford Van Coy. overseas had proved successful and it had therefore been decided to raise the third Ford Van Coy. in Burma. The Commander-in-Chief has expressed his high appreciation of the success achieved by the first Burma Ford Van Coy. It will be recalled this unit did good work. It hit a victory in Mespot. The Second Ford Van Coy. is now completing its training.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

A NEW STAGE NOW BEGINNING.

Will Petrograd fall or be cut off? Of course, it is impossible to say exactly what is going to happen, but, says Mr. Arthur Ransome special correspondent of the "Daily News" in Russia, I think the position is roughly this. The Soviet organism is such that damage to a part of it does not damage the whole. It is like a jelly fish, alive all over, and the disappearance of Petrograd will merely mean the formation of a new life centre somewhere else. The existence of a Bolshevik State is in itself a danger to Germany. As Hindenburg let out in his speech at Molodethno, Germany has set out to destroy the Bolshevik power. Very good. She has set herself to destroy an organism that can be decapitated a hundred times over without being destroyed. If the Germans take Petrograd they may destroy the Soviet there, or call a Constituent Assembly to produce a new authority whose ideas are less dangerous to them. That is to say that Petrograd, in one form or other, will become a pro-German centre. The result of this will be the formation somewhere or other in Russia of a new centre which will oppose Petrograd.

HOW BRITAIN CAN HELP.

It would be another to be added to the long list of hideous mistakes in Allied polity towards Russia if they allow that Government to be weakened as the Petrograd Government was weakened (politically in its own country) by the feeling that it is isolated and alone in facing Germany. I think at all costs some means should be taken to keep in touch with that Government, and to help it by moral and, if possible, by material support. The character of the present Russian organism is such that Germany will have to send to fetch any of the raw materials she may want. Germany will be faced with continual small hostilities, and threatened continually with the spread of revolution behind her vague front.

The action of Germany against the Bolsheviks, the actions of the Bolsheviks, which have now convinced even Russian politicians of opposite parties that the Bolsheviks' leaders are German, will help in securing new workers in the Soviet organisation. This has been one of the worst of the Bolshevik difficulties; and it has been largely due to the hostile attitude adopted by the Allies towards the Russian Government The Allies should have watched the Brest negotiations, if they could not join them. If they had observed them they would have realised that the Bolsheviks would have destroyed their position if they had, even for a moment, stopped putting their feet on the table when conversing with Allied representatives. Instead, the Allies said: "These people are impossible," and, leaving them alone, kept up the hope in their opponents that they (the Allies) would welcome any change in the Government that meant the substitution of politer persons for these *enfants terribles* of international diplomacy.

MOVING DAY.

Only last night I had an illustration of the short-handedness of the Bolsheviks. I spent the night in the Foreign Office helping Pokrovsky to pack the archives. He had no other helpers except a girl secretary and Madame Radeck. Imagine the English Foreign Office preparing to evacuate to York, and Lord Robert Cecil having nobody to help him pack the Tate's cases except the wife of an Irish Sinn Feiner and a stray Russian who happened to look in. I saw and packed numbers of strange things, including the agreement of 1887, between Russia and Germany for the suppression of Austria, signed by Bismarck and Wilhelm, large packages of documents relating to England and the East, and many other examples of that interesting secret literature which the Bolsheviks intend to deprive of its power over the lives of working men. Pokrovsky is a historian, and it was hard to prevent him from turning over the papers intead of attending to the immediate business of tying the strings of the portfolios and packing them into wooden crates. At the last moment it was found that there were no nails with which to fasten the cases, and no rope.

A new stage in the history of the war between Russia and Germany is beginning. Already, as I thought they would, the Russians have described the Germans, very accurately, as counter-revolutionaries. They will wage guerilla warfare against them. They will hamper in every possible way the efforts of the propertied classes in Russia to sell the Germans copper, platinum, and other things they need. In that we must help them, by ourselves buying, not from private owners, but from the Government the products which the Germans need for purposes of war. The Government will nationalise these natural resources of Russia, and it should be our business to provide them with credit and a market, in exchange for the service they will do for us in diverting them from Germany. No separate peace that does not include the destruction of the power of the Soviets not only in Petrograd, but throughout Russia, will end the hostilities between Russia and Germany. Only propertied Russia will be at peace with propertied Germany. And revolutionary Russia knowing that the combination of these two means its own, destruction, will leave nothing undone to keep them apart. It is more than possible that the Germans, embarking on an adventure which seemed to promise hugo rewards for insignificant expenditure, will find that more and more men are sucked into it, and that the rewards are further from them the further they advance.

A Lahore message says:—Messrs. Dignasse and Mengens, chartered accountants and official liquidators of the Peoples Bank, have applied to the Chief Court for the grant of a certificate to file an appeal to his Majesty in Council against the orders of the Special Division Bench of the Court confirming on the appeal the disallowance of certain items of commission by the order of Mr. Justice Broadway.

BIG TYPES: SUPERIOR PAPER: NEAT GET UP

POPE JOAN

by

G. W. M. REYNOLDS

in three parts. Price Rs. 1-8-0

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TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLK

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.

Modern Tailors & Outfitters

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Purchase a WATERPROOF OVERCOAT from us at Rs. 7 each

Instead of spending Rs. 40 or 50 for a new one.

K. C. MARROTT,

Largest Importer of Secondhand Clothing.

WHOLESALE DEPOT, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RETAIL BRANCH, Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Buildings, opposite the Edward's Theatre, BOMBAY.

Speciality.

Actina Cures Deafness.

Not merely improves the sense of hearing temporarily as do Electrophones, Ear Drums, etc., but really cures the disease permanently. The secret of Actina's success is that it removes the cause of the disease and that is where it differs from all other treatments.

The principal cause of Deafness is Catarrhal Inflammation of the throat and middle ear and until this is removed the hearing cannot be restored. The powerful vapours emanating from Actina, inhaled through the mouth and nostrils and applied to the eye, course through the delicate nerves and blood-vessels, removing Congestion, stimulating and invigorating and restoring the organs to their normal healthy activity.

Actina is the surest, simplest and most natural cure for Deafness and is just as effective in other Catarrhal diseases, such as Eye Troubles: Hay Fever, Asthma: Bronchitis: Headache: Sore Throat: Influenza, etc. Costing only Rs. 25-8 (plus postage etc.) this wonderful instrument should find a place in every home. Booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease," containing useful health advice and full Particulars of our Conditional Trial Offer, post free on request Write to-day to Actina (B. G.) Sole Agency Bats (India).

ACTINA Natural Treatment.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

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OUR MANUFACTURED

Cossi Silk Suit Pieces

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON

are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price, Rs. 8 per piece.

Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried.

WHY NOT YOU?

Order from—

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JABAKUSUM TAILA,

The grilling hea the sleepless night the headache are unbearable Use JABAKUSUM TAILA It will cool your brain and inace sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabasum Taila is soothing and refreshing

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
6 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA

Consulting Physician:

KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR FINED.

ALLEGED INSULT TO A PLEADER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Mr Abdulla T. M. Janai charged Sub-inspector Dattatriya S. Rane with using insulting language to him at the Lamington Road Police Station on the 6th instant.

The information presented by the complainant to the Court, has appeared in our issue of the 17th instant.

Mr M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Somji, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. H. N. Vijayaker appeared for the accused.

Mr. Janai, the complainant, in his examination-in-chief related the incidents that happened on the night of the 6th and also on the next two days.

Before cross-examining Mr. Janai, Mr. Vijayaker first enquired of the complainant as to by whom the petition was drafted.

The complainant said it was drafted by Mr. Azad. The latter also admitted that it was drafted by him.

Mr. Vijayaker enquired if it was the same that had appeared in "The Bombay Chronicle."

Mr. Azad objected to this question.

The Magistrate disallowed the question.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vijayaker the complainant said that he did not lean on the table of the accused. The driver had demanded from him 12 annas whilst they got down, but the driver, at the police station had stated that he (the driver) wanted only 8 annas. The accused did not take down the complainant's complaint. He (the complainant) did not say that he wanted to sit down. There was a bench where he took his seat.

Hasanally Pirmahomed Ibrahim, and Gulamhusein Musabhoy, who were the two friends of the complainant who accompanied him in the gharry, then gave evidence.

ACCUSED'S PLEA.

Dattatriya S. Rane, the accused, denied having used insulting language. He said the complainant rushed on to his table when he was busy with a case when there were 10 or 14 persons in front of him. He said to the complainant in Hindustani *"jurra sabar karoe, kamme hae"* ("wait a little; I am at work"). Complainant said to him that he had been to several police stations and spoken to several European and Indian officers, but he (the complainant) had never been addressed in that manner, whereupon he (the accused) retorted that he had seen many pleaders who knew how to behave at a police station. When the complainant was going away, he said in a threatening tone that he would see what he could do in the morning. He (the accused) denied that he used any such words as "I care a hang if you are a lawyer" or "You are a lawyer for such work, you can't get better work." He pleaded not guilty.

His Worship framed a charge against the accused under section 504 for using insulting language with the intention of insulting the complainant, knowing fully well that thereby a breach of the peace would be caused.

Two defence witnesses, and also Inspector Spiers then gave evidence.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

The Magistrate in giving his judgment said:—

"On the night of Monday the 6th of May, the complainant Mr. Abdulla Janai, who is a vakil of the High Court, had a dispute with the driver of a hack victoria over the fare which the latter was demanding from him. The driver appears to have used insulting language to Mr. Janai, and, therefore, Mr. Janai took him to the Lamington Road Police Station. The accused, Mr. Dattatriya Sadashiv Rane, who is a sub-inspector of police, was on duty at the police station, and the complainant, who was admittedly in very ordinary dress, approached the table of the accused, evidently in a somewhat excited condition with a view to lodging his complaint. The accused told him somewhat brusquely to stand at a respectable distance. Mr. Janai then complained to the accused that the driver had been demanding an excessive fare and had insulted him. He asked the accused to charge the driver for his illegal conduct in demanding a fare to which he was not entitled. The accused told him that he would do what was legal in the matter, and thereupon Mr. Janai replied that he himself was a lawyer and would not ask the accused to do anything illegal. Upon this the accused appears to have lost his temper and said to Mr. Janai "I care a nang if you are a lawyer." After this there was some argument between Mr. Janai and the accused, and Mr. Janai left the police station, after paying the legal fare of the driver. On the morning of the 8th, Mr. Janai made a complaint against the accused to Inspector Spiers, and asked that the accused be required to offer an apology. The apology was not forthcoming, and hence this case against the accused.

"In regard to Mr. Janai's complaint that the accused asked him somewhat rudely to stand at a respectable distance, I think the accused had some justification, but I hold that he had no justification for saying "I care a hang if you are a lawyer." I find from the evidence for the prosecution, which I believe, that the accused did use that expression. *Prima facie* the language used by the accused was very insulting, and it is to be regretted that the accused did not avail himself of the opportunity of making honourable amends to Mr. Janai. On the evidence I find that the accused Mr. Rane did intentionally insult Mr. Janai, knowing full well that the language which he used was calculated to cause a breach of the peace. I, therefore, convict the accused and sentence him to a fine of Rs. 7. I order the accused to pay the complainant's cost, Re. 1-8."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SUNDAY, June 2.

Mails for Muscat, Jask Bushire etc., will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m.

MONDAY, June 3.

King's Birthday, Public Holiday, Banks closed.

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Annual Meeting, Killicks Buildings, Fort, 6 p.m.

Mails for East African Expy. Force, Lamu, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 4.

Intermediate Examination results declared, 1 p.m.

Bombay Exemption Tribunal, Town Hlal, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 5.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.

Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15, and 10-0.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

	Bombay. Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 26	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

VICAJEE.—May the 29th, in Bombay, the wife of Rustom F. R. Vicajee, of a Son.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles, will play to-day a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

An Elocution Gathering of the Society will be held, on 2nd June, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the Society's Lecture Hall, Shankersheth Wada Pallow Road.

A. E. S. OLD BOYS' UNION.

The monthly conversational meeting of the Union will be held on Sunday, when Mr. K. M. Bodas will lecture on "Whether Higher Education should be sacrificed for Primary and Secondary Education."

TIRED OF LIFE.

At an inquest held by Dr. W. Nunan touching the death of Krishna Maruti, aged 22, the jury returned a verdict of suicide. The deceased lived at Kala-Chowki, and he was missing for the last two days; he was suffering from asthma, and he often used to say that he was tired of life. His body was found in a quarry hole near the house.

VEGETABLE GROWER'S SUICIDE.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of Vishram Hira. The deceased was a vegetable grower and lived at Tardeo; he had been ill for about 12 days with fever. On the night of the 28th he went to bed, and when his wife woke up after some hours she missed him. Subsequently a police sepoy found that the deceased had jumped into a well at Warden Road. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BAJEE PRABHU DESHPANDE ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the Prabhu hero, Bajee Prabhu Deshpande, who died fighting for Shiwaji Maharaj at the mouth of the pass of Pawan Khind on the 29th May, 1660 A.D., was celebrated by the C. K. Prabhu Social Club, Dadar, on Wednesday. The function was a cosmopolitan one and there were short speeches on the life of Bajee Prabhu Deshpande, singing of a new Powada composed by Mr. K. S. Thackeray and *hari-kirtan*.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your numerous readers be good enough to inform me through the columns of your paper, the exact depth of the Atlantic Sea at the place where Titanic sank.—Yours, etc.,

J. F.

Bombay, 30th May.

THE EYE.

The human eye is the most delicate, sensitive and whimsical of all human organs, and yet the most wonderful, valuable and exquisite of all nature's creations. The art of making the most complicated ophthalmic lenses to suit the eye has of recent years advanced to a considerable degree, on the most scientific and mathematical basis. In this connection it will interest our readers to know that Messrs. Baliwala and Homi, the well-known opticians of Bombay, who are renowned for the fine workmanship of their high-class lenses, in addition to the several distinctions they already have, have been awarded the distinction of a Gold Medal at the recent Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Gwalior.

MARWARI'S CURIOUS COMPLAINT.

GETS SIX MONTHS

In the Court of the First Class Resident Magistrate, Mr. V. H. Thakur, at Bandra, Chunilal Himatmal a "tamba-pitalwallah" (hawker of copper and brass goods) who has his shop at Irla Parla, near Andheri was on Wednesday sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of receiving and retaining stolen property, to wit. a brass plate valued at Rs. 17-8, the property of the G. I. P. Railway.

It appears from the evidence that some time ago the accused lodged a complaint with the Andheri Police that his shop had been broken open and ornaments and other articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 looted. The police in the course of their investigation closely examined the shop of the accused where they found a brass plate which bore the impress of the G. I. Railway. Questioned as to how he had come in possession of the plate, the accused disowned all knowledge of it and said it must have been surreptitiously slipped into his shop by one of his enemies with the malicious object of bringing him into a scrape. This defence was also maintained before the magistrate.

The Court disbelieving the story of the accused sentenced him as above.

As regards the complaint made to the police by the accused about the looting of the shop the police believe the same to be false, and a further prosecution of the accused in this connection is said to be possible.

CHARGE OF RASH DRIVING.

TRAM CAR DRIVER ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged Mangal Daval, tram-car driver No. 385, with rash and negligent driving, on the 18th instant in such a way as to endanger human life. Mr. B. J. Dhondy defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 18th instant the accused was driving his car which was a trailer from Victoria Gardens to Parel, when near the corner of Connaught Road, there being excavations on the left, a bullock cart came on the tram line, and the accused's car, which was going so fast that the driver could not stop it, dashed into the bullock cart and dragged the latter to a distance of about 15 paces. The impact was so strong that the controller and dashboard of the tram-car were smashed and the bullock was run over and three of its legs were crushed.

For the defence it was urged that the tram-car was going at an ordinary speed of nine to ten miles per hour. The cartman, without looking behind, suddenly came up on the tram-track when the car was only about six or eight paces away. The driver applied both the electric and the hand brake, but it was impossible for him to bring the car to a standstill within such a short distance.

His Worship held that the cartman had admitted that without seeing the tram-car he had come up on the track, and that as soon as he was on the line the car dashed into the bullock cart. He believed the expert evidence of Mr. Meyer, Cart-shed Superintendent, that the car could not be stopped in a short distance of ten to fifteen paces. He was of opinion that the cartman was to blame and not the driver, as there were several carts, and when all other carts stopped, the cartman carelessly brought his cart suddenly on the line.

His Worship acquitted the accused.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue the letter under heading "Strange conduct of a Tram Conductor" has been no new experience to many. It happens daily and more than once in a day. I have devoted some time, postage, paper and ink to this sort of "happenings" whenever I have observed the same i.e., I have written to the Traffic Superintendent of the Tram Company and I am glad to say the replies I have received to my complaints have been satisfactory and in most all cases the offenders have been booked.

I would suggest the travelling public to write incessant letters to the Company, quoting numbers of cars, drivers, conductors, inspectors whenever and whoever may have acted in the manner described by your correspondent. The public has been very quiet and tolerant and the result is: "Sheer neglect of their troubles."

It seems that Colaba Causeway Headquarters are not yet aware of the advent of the rains as some of their cars on the streets had till yesterday no rain curtains. I travelled by car 21 last evening and finding this deficiency addressed a postcard to the Company. About two years back Car No. 111 was fitted up with glass windows, in the next 24 months about 40 more cars were so decorated, and this unnecessary item of decoration would have overtaken the Company's best efforts to do their bit by the public, but the War was the bar. It seems the new chassis for more cars, the glass panes and now the "rain proof" curtains are all held up in America and will some day come to Bombay. Till then the travelling public be blowed and jerichoed.—Yours, etc.,

W.

May 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a common and notorious sight in the monsoons, to see human beings.—I mean city clerks—packed like pins, in the tramcars. You can see it any day in the evening. But what aggravates the torture of suffocation is the insulting attitude of the tramway conductor and the impudence of the inspector. This petty tyrant threatens, abuses even assaults.

The other day I had the misfortune of being an actor and spectator of a scene. An inspector—to be precise, inspector No. 10,—boarded our tramcar behind which we were packed and ordered most insolently, all of us to clear off. Now as a rule three persons are allowed to stand, and this privilege is determined by precedence. Just as the others got down and only three were left, an English soldier boarded the car. The inspector like a coward that he was could not and did not order him off. But to my astonishment ordered one of us three to leave the car. The man naturally refused and the inspector told him that he would order thrice and at his third refusal he would throw him out of the car. And really he executed his threat by bodily removing his victim, because the victim was a pale weakling. The inspector was discreet enough not to address himself to the soldier because he did not appreciate an encounter with him.—Yours, etc.,

"INDIFFERENT."

Bombay, May 29.

The next meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council will be held at Lucknow on the 24th July next.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

ONE-MAN RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Dewan Saheb of Baroda State on the occasion of the second session of the Baroda Peoples' Conference, as reported in your much esteemed paper, seems to deprecate the demand of Baroda ryots for a responsible government, on grounds which require a careful and critical examination. It is true that "the system of one-man rule was an ancient one in the history of India." But pray, what is that history and what is its teaching? Is it any exaggeration to say that beneficent rulers like Akbar or H. H. Maharaja Sayajirao are rarely to be found in the annals of Indian history? It is also unquestionably true that the present ruler of Baroda takes a keen personal interest in the welfare of his subjects and that he never spares himself in his exertions in that direction. But modern government has become so complex and multifarious that it is beyond the power of one ruler, however sympathetic and able he may be, to do much effectively to improve the well-being of his people. It is the *system* under which people are governed that really counts. Home Rulers have no quarrel with British administrators personally. It is the *system* of excluding the governed from an effective voice in the Government that is really the subject of our complaint that India is so low in the scale of nations materially and morally, notwithstanding the efficiency and honesty of purpose underlying British rule. The demand for responsible government is as just and necessary in Native States as it is in British India. Educated Indians justifying the *status quo* in Native States may well read Lord Morley's recollections where that astute politician says that he had a shrewd suspicion that educated Indians *really* cared more for loaves and fishes of public service than constitutional reform in the Government of India.

And in this connection may I draw the attention of your readers to the necessity of inquiring as to the revenue burdens in Baroda State in comparison with adjoining British districts and particularly in the matter of land revenue which moulds the welfare of ninety per cent. population. Is not the present taxation in Baroda State higher than what it was in time of the late Diwan Manibhai Jasbhai? Was that not higher than what it was in the time of Sir T. Madhavrao? Is not the Baroda land assessment higher in most places than in adjoining British districts? And what are the reasons which underlie the policy of the State in granting settlements for periods shorter than in British India? That the Baroda land revenue system requires thorough over-hauling may be seen from this one fact, that instead of there being any encouragement to well irrigation, which is the only irrigation possible in this State, there is a positive discouragement to land improvement by the State taxing wells whether old or new. Hoping that this will suffice to show that the demand for Home Rule is as just in Baroda State as it is in British India.—Yours, etc.,

S. M.

"THE FROLICS."

UNUSUAL TALENT AT DEOLALI.

From time to time many concert parties have given entertainments in Deolali, but none have met with such general approbation as "The Frolics" of the 34th (Welsh) General Hospital. The first performance was given to the Officers, Sisters and personnel of the Unit in the Gaiety Theatre. The new stage, scenery and electrical effects contributed greatly to the success of the programme. The party consists of six Pierrots and a "Pierrette"—S. Dobson—whose impersonation of a "Pierrette" was truly astonishing and was the cause of much amusement and eventually disappointment, when "she" proved at the end of the performance that "she" was a "he," by removing a chic auburn wig. The outstanding feature of the programme was the Violin Soli given by C. Coverman, who for two years was a pupil of the great Ysaye in Brussels, and more recently has toured in different parts of Europe and America.

The soul of the great master is reflected in his pupil, and this together with his perfect technique accounts for that virtuosity which was very conspicuous in the rendering of Bach's Bourre in G. The programme also included Wieniawski's Kuwiak and Chanson Polonaise. The wonderful interpretation of the above works was highly appreciated and it is hoped that this artist's next appearance with "The Frolics" will be very soon.

F. Dudley Mann, pianist to the party, accompanied the above violin solos in an artistic manner and synchronized with the soloist in a way rarely heard.

The Venetian Song Scena deserves a word of praise, in that it was something out of the ordinary. The soloist was E. Tomlins, who displayed a deep rich baritone voice, which he again used to advantage in a duet with W. Brooks—a tenor whose stature does not anticipate the volume of sound at his command.

In the Farce entitled "The Egyptian Mummy" Messers. G. Bourne, P. Bunce, F. Morris and S. Dobson proved their versatility by their very able acting.

All credit is due to the party for their very spirited performance of "A Coster Burlesque" in which all did so well that individual praise would be superfluous. Enough that the holiday-making party of "Arrys" & "Arriets" added greatly to the fun of the evening and were applauded enthusiastically.

In conclusion, the whole performance was of a quality rarely met with in a soldiers' party. The thanks of all are due to P. Bunce, as Manager of the party, and to W. Eustace, the Scenic Artist, whose ability was a surprise to all.

Owing to the present coal requirements and to the future grain carrying demands, the goods traffic on the North-Western Railway is likely to be restricted for some time. It is possible that the well known former officers of that railway may be put in charge of the whole of the questions arising out of the traffic problems and thus remove the present overlapping due to the conflicting claims upon the Control Departments.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

TO BE OPENED ON KING'S BIRTHDAY

The following Press communiqué has been issued:—

3rd June, which was notified as the opening date for the Second Indian War Loan, has now been declared a holiday on account of the Birthday of his Majesty the King-Emperor. As many of his Majesty's subjects will doubtless wish to seize so auspicious an occasion for making their subscriptions to the loan, the Government of India have decided not to alter the date already fixed and they are confident that every endeavour will be made by the public to give the loan a good send-off.

The Presidency Banks have agreed to keep their offices open on 3rd June for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the loan and the offices of Accountants General and Comptrollers will also be open for the purpose. The Government of India have also suggested to the Local Governments that they should similarly keep open any District Treasuries where substantial subscriptions are expected.

MAHARAJA OF RUTLAM.

RETURN FROM THE FRONT.

(From a Correspondent.)

RUTLAM, May 30.

His Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam has returned from the front. Since the arrival of his Highness at Cairo his loyal subjects here were naturally looking forward eagerly to the day of his return. Yesterday morning all of a sudden when the Punjab Mail steamed into the station the Maharaja and party stepped down. His Highness with the Prince of Sahapura and Seth Mathralall motored to the royal palace. His Highness' sudden entry into the palace caused the greatest surprise to all. As soon as the arrival was known the royal salute was fired and large crowds gathered in the palace compound to get a glimpse of the Maharaja.

A FRONTIER RAILWAY COLLISION.

GUARD SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, May 29.

A collision took place between two goods trains at Baldher Station on the Serai Kala-Havellian section on the early morning of the 28th instant. One guard and one brakesman were seriously injured, of whom the former succumbed to his injuries. The line was blocked from 2-35 a.m. of the 28th to 1-45 a.m. on the 29th. Through communication is restored now.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN BARODA.

PRAJA MANDAL'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BARODA, May 29.

The Praja Mandal, Baroda, have passed a resolution praying for the issue of a declaration that the aim and object of his Highness' policy is to grant responsible government, further praying that substantial steps towards the attainment of that end be immediately taken. Another resolution appointing a deputation to wait on his Highness has also been passed.

DETENUS ON TRIAL.

FOR "VIOLATION OF INTERNMENT ORDERS.'

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

A Special Tribunal under the Defence of India Act sat at Chittagong on Monday to try seventeen detenus of Kutbdia, who, in violation of internment orders, came to Chittagong. The defence was that they came to Chittagong for redress of their grievances. The accused being on hunger-strike, were very weak and the court was accordingly held in the jail compound, where the accused were brought on stretchers. After examining the jail doctor about the health of the accused, the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

TITLES IN CANADA.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER READY TO BURN HIS IN THE MARKET PLACE.

The Premier, Sir Robert Borden, announced in the Dominion House of Commons in mail week that the Government had passed an Order in Council addressed to the Imperial Government requesting that no further hereditary titles should be created in Canada, and also that a time limit should be placed upon the effectiveness of those already granted.

Mr. Richardson, the member for Springfield (Manitoba), moved a resolution urging the total abolition of titles throughout Canada.

Mr. Nickle read a dispatch from London indicating that Sir Robert Borden had been asked to prepare a list of those who had been suggested for titles.

Sir Robert Borden, interposing, said: "The Prime Minister was asked to prepare a list, but found other engagements which made it impossible for him to give it any consideration."

After some discussion Sir Robert Borden stated that the Dominion Premiers would consider the whole question at the Imperial Conference in London.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed opposition to the whole system of hereditary titles, and declared that he was willing to take his title into the market place and burn it on a bonfire, if it could be done without disrespect to the Crown.

ALLEGED NUISANCE.

DEFENCE ADDRESS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, on Thursday, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Dr. G. Godinho, Deputy Health Officer, E. Ward, charged Dr. B. S. Shroff, under section 372 F. of the Municipal Act, with allowing on the 7th instant night soil to remain on the premises so as to be a nuisance. Mr. P. K. Kotwal, pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. M. K. Azad appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the tenants.

Mr. Kotwal in addressing the Court on behalf of the accused, after going into the technical points of the question, said a hand-pump was not prescribed in the rules. Dr. Shroff was a respectable man holding several responsible offices; he was also a medical man, holding large property all over the city. Had it not been for the present tug-of-war between certain rapacious owners and tenants the case would not have been brought before the Court by the Municipality on such flimsy evidence. Every landlord liked to see his building filled up as soon as it was built, and the accused had given his tenants a floor area of 600 square feet in two rooms for the paltry sum of Rs. 12, whereas in other localities 100 square feet were rented at Rs. 6. He had also given his tenants all sorts of conveniences. Just because, the tenants contended, they refused to pay more rent than was allowed by the Rent Act, Dr. Shroff had put all these obstacles. But only four tenants out of 24 had come forward to make a complaint to the Municipal Commissioner. Dr. Shroff had fifty buildings where there were hundreds of tenants. If he was not oppressive in other buildings, would he be oppressive in this particular building?

The Court said it had no concern with that point. This building was only recently built.

Mr. Kotwal challenged the prosecution to show if they had got any complaints from any other tenants of his in other buildings?

The Magistrate said that was irrelevant to the case.

Continuing, said the pleader, the accused would only get about Rs. 25 by stopping the water supply to the W. C.'s, and what was such a small sum to a man owning fifty houses?

The Magistrate said it depended upon the nature of the particular man.

Mr. Kotwal said in order to give a serious complexion to the affair the tenants had taken the extraordinary step of sending a telegram to the Municipality from Mazagon. In his eighteen years' practice such an ingenious thing had never struck him.

"CART BEFORE THE HORSE."

Dr. Godinho had put the cart before the horse by first filing a complaint and rushing to the Court and then writing to the accused about the nuisance. The complaint was filed on the 7th and the letter was written on the 8th, asking the accused to remedy the matters at once, in which latter case the matter would not be pressed further. The matter was put right at once, and the case ought to have been dropped there, but Dr. Godinho did not do that. The complainant had gone there simply to investigate the complaint regarding the non-supply of water to the tanks. The evidence was quite vague. These tenants did not use the flush in the same way as educated persons like the speaker used. They must not judge of these things from their own standpoint, but from the standpoint of the surroundings and of the persons who tenanted the building. It might be a nuisance to the Court or to the speaker, but it might not be a nuisance to the class of tenants in the building. They had come to the Court to justify their existence.

The Magistrate asked whether the Municipal officers would perjure themselves in order to show some activity.

Mr. Kotwal said he would not say they perjured themselves, but he would say this much, that it was a vexatious prosecution. There was also no evidence to show that the accused was aware of the nuisance, when the complaint was made. It could not be said for one moment that there was negligence on the part of his client. His client, he, therefore, submitted, ought to be acquitted.

The case was then adjourned.

SALE OF SWADESHI PRODUCTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the enquiry of your correspondent "K. S. R.," our Mill goods are for sale at the Company's retail shops at the undermentioned places:—

1. Shop at the mills premises, Haines Road, Byculla.
2. Ganeshvadi.
3. Goraj Gully, Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market.
4. Bhajia Gully, Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market.
5. Kamdhenu Gully, Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market.

Yours, etc.,

SECRETARY & GENERAL MANAGER.
Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Co.
Oriental Buildings,
Bombay, May 29.

SWADESHI PRODUCTS,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reply to your correspondent "Mayur" I might inform him that the pale bar soap I refer to, is manufactured by Messrs. Joseph and Co. at Parbhadevi and can be had from their firm at Nesbit Road, Mazagon.—Yours, etc.,

"SWADESHI."

Bombay, 30th May.

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OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

Commencing from Sunday the 2nd June, 1918, copies of the SUNDAY EDITION of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be sold by Street Vendors at ANNAS TWO per copy. Subscribers' copies will be supplied at the usual rate of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per year to town and mofussil subscribers respectively.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note hat no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as guarantee of good faith. Contribution which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be returned and are immediately destroyed Correspondents and contributors shoul keep copies of their MS. Badly written illegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are requested not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 31st May, 1918.

RE-MODELLED MUDDLE—II.

We referred yesterday to the defective organisation of the Archaeological Department precluding the possibility of the seemingly overworked staff devoting that unremitting care and watchfulness without which the task entrusted to the Department cannot be done well. Cataloguing the monuments and executing initial repairs are, or rather should be, only a part of the work of the Department. It is foolish to expect that, after their cataloguing and the execution of their initial repairs, the monuments of the country can be handed over to the exclusive care of the Public Works Department, the district board, or to any other agency, which cannot exercise that expert supervision and control which is indispensable if these monuments are to be properly preserved. The Archaeological Department ought to be regarded as a permanent institution, and, as such, therefore, it must not be allowed to be indifferent towards its administrative work. There is no reason why the cadre of the Department should not be increased if, as it appears from the Report of the Western Circle, to which we referred yesterday, the present staff is overworked. That brings us to the question of the recruitment and training of the staff.

In their resolution of 22nd October, 1915, the Government of India declared that "the Governor-General-in-Council attaches great importance to the further employment of Indians in archaeological work." That pious aspiration still remains to be realised. It is true that some facilities by way of scholarships are being provided for the recruitment of Indians. But the demand is manifestly far in excess of the supply. We have seen how the Superintendent has to go from one place to another in quest of suitable antiquarians. We have seen how he entrusts the work of listing the ancient remains of Rajputana to an Italian scholar who is already engaged in carrying out other investigations and who, apparently, consents to do the work entrusted to him by the Superintendent only during the time he can spare from his chief investigations and evidently without the least disturbance to his own arrangements. It is astonishing to learn that the Department has still to rely on the services of persons, who perform the responsible work entrusted to them only during their spare intervals. Is it because the Department believes that by this method of delegation of work it will avert the failure it once experienced in the same matter of the preparation of classified lists? As regards the question of the training for the higher posts of the Department, there ought to be, obviously, a substantial increase in the number of State scholarships awarded for the purpose and the arrangement for the training of selected scholars under Departmental experts should be organised on a more rational and independent footing. The training of the subordinate staff and, especially, of the archaeological sub-overseers, should be not only more systematic, but it is also essential that the Department should be prepared to undertake the opening, if necessary, of a separate branch for the provision of adequate facilities for the purpose. It is absurd that the Department should rely on the off-hand instructions given by the overworked Superintendent during his hurried week-end tours. Even the larger regional museums have not, it is to be regretted, yet passed through the exploratory phase. We wonder when they will reach the educational phase. It is really time these museums, at least, were made to play some real part in the education of the country. Otherwise, we shall have to wait for ages before we get museums which realise the ideal, "For the people, for education, for science," the motto of one of the foremost American museums. The subject of museums reminds us of the deplorable state of the museum of the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The manner in which the various ancient sculptures are strewn about the staircase and the condition of the collections inside the usually locked room of the Society, are such that it does not surprise one to learn that there is not in existence even a reliable and complete list of the antiquities in possession of the Society.

We have not the space, at present, to refer to the help which the Archaeological Department might render to the State, to its relations with the Public Works Department, to the necessity of prohibiting the exploitation of antiquities and to the need for an increase in the popular publications of the Department. These are, however, matters which require the serious consideration of the Government. It would be the easiest thing to describe the work done by the Archaeological Department. We do not propose to do so. The innumerable priceless monuments of the country have been neglected too long, and it would be most culpable to delay the work of rescuing them by tolerating what is, in many ways, an inefficient administrative Department. The work, if it is to serve a useful purpose, must, at all costs, be hastened. But it will not be accelerated unless the attention of both the Government and the public is kept on what has not been done rather than what has been done by the Department. No effort or vigilance can be deemed too great for the rescue of the nation's unique heritage from extinction.

MYSTERIES OF A GOVT. CONTRACT.

We have referred on more than one occasion to the mysterious operations of the Excise authorities in regard to their liquor contracts. Some further facts have been brought to our notice, on good authority, which serve to deepen the mystery attending the favour shown to the firm of Messrs. Carew & Co. As our readers are aware, prior to 1915 liquor was supplied to the Thana District from the Uran distilleries. Tenders were invited from these distillers only and they were thus protected from competition. In 1915, for the first time, tenders were invited from outside distillers, which seemed, at least, a healthy departure of which the public at large could hardly complain, and which was provoked, we believe, by the belief,—right or wrong,—of the authorities that the Uran distillers had combined to keep up the prices. The result was that the contract for three years went to Messrs. Carew & Co., who tendered at the rate of 14 annas as against the 17 annas rate of the Uran distillers. It is alleged that the low rate offered by Messrs. Carew & Co. was a "cut-throat" rate merely designed to oust the Uran tenderers, who claim that their rate of 17 annas was the lowest possible, if a reasonable margin of profit was to be allowed. However, we are not interested in the discussion of the merits of this allegation but in the sequel to the entry of Messrs. Carew & Co. in this—to them—new field of operations. Their contract was for three years and it expired at the end of March last. Government, however, failed to invite tenders, according to precedent, on the expiry of the contract, but renewed the contract with Messrs. Carew & Co. at the rate of 17 annas a gallon,—an increase of 3 annas on their previous rate and the very figure which the Uran distillers had previously claimed was the lowest at which any firm could tender if it were to earn a reasonable profit. Contracts with other firms, it may be added, have also been renewed, but on the same terms,—that is without any increase,—and for one year only! What is the cause of the peculiar fascination which Messrs. Carew & Co. seem to exercise over the authorities and particularly over Mr. Macdonald, the Assistant Commissioner of Excise, who, we are informed, is their chief official sponsor? For on the face of it, if the facts related above are correct, they constitute a story which will make any business man open his eyes pretty wide. How do the authorities justify the giving of this new contract to Messrs. Carew & Co. at an increase of three annas on their old rate? We are informed that the Uran distillers, who were claiming compensation for having to give up their distilleries, made an offer to the authorities to forego that claim, if they were given a contract for six years at the rate of 17 annas per gallon. The offer was turned down on the ground that the rate was too high. But it is not too high when it is quoted by Messrs. Carew and Co.! We drew attention in a previous article to the fact that the cost of production at the Surat distillery is less than that at Uran. This fact, again, serves to deepen the mystery, and we ask again, why is the rate of 17 annas too high in the case of the Uran distillers but not in the case of Messrs. Carew & Co.? This is a question which the Government, as a matter of credit, must answer satisfactorily. It will not do any longer to trust to Mr. MacDonald's advice in this matter and to accept his assertions, without proper investigation. We repeat that, if the facts stated above in regard to Messrs. Carew's contract are true, the action of Government has been absolutely indefensible and Lord Willingdon and his colleagues must, for the duty they owe to the public, and as a matter of honour, look into the matter and either give the public some satisfactory explanation or admit the error that has been made and rectify it. There is a good deal more to be said on the general question of the treatment of the Uran distillers by Mr. MacDonald, but we must reserve that for another article.

IRELAND.

A telegram to the "Daily Chronicle" from Dublin says that General Smuts' proposal to refer the Home Rule question to the Imperial Conference is finding support among the Nationalists and the Unionists. The Irish problem is not,—as it has never been,—incapable of solution, provided the British Government does the right and the just thing by Ireland. It should have been solved by the British people themselves and it is a pity that the ineptitude of successive Governments and the apathy of Parliament have delayed the solution. Under the circumstance, it is not unnatural that General Smuts should suggest to Ireland to appeal to the Imperial Conference,—"the highest court of appeal in the British Empire." The suggestion and the support which it seems to have found among the Nationalists and the Unionists,—the extent and character of the support is not known,—are both obviously prompted by the conviction that the Imperial Conference will bring to bear a large outlook on the question and will not besitate to urge the immediate application to it of the ideals, principles and traditions of the Empire, which are at stake in the present struggle,—thus ending Ireland's political troubles for all times. The only obstacle, of course, is the constitutional one. Is the Conference empowered to deal with the question and how far will its decision be binding on the British Government? This, of course, opens up a fascinating field of speculation and—controversy. For the present, however, it may be argued that the Imperial Conference is itself a great constitutional experiment and that all constitutions are in the melting-pot. Again, if the majority of Irishmen are agreeable to the suggestion, there is no reason why it should not be followed.

Notes of the Day.

Reduced Lights.

While referring the other day to the laudable example set by one of our leading cinema houses in reducing its consumption of electricity by 70 per cent., we expressed our conviction that most of these places of entertainment would cheerfully respond to the appeal of the Coal Controller to economise in lighting and consumption of electricity in other ways. Our anticipation has been greatly justified, for, almost without exception, the various picture palaces in the city are now displaying lesser number of lights inside as well as outside than before. But it cannot be denied that in some of these theatres there is scope for the exercise of still further economy in the consumption of electricity. No doubt, more than any other place of entertainment, the cinema theatre has come to be associated with a mass of blazing lights, and the fear may be entertained in some quarters that the popularity of these theatres will suffer with reduced lights. But the fear is groundless, for the average cinema-lover knows very well that the particular house he patronises will always put on the screen the most attractive films it can and that lights do not enter into account at all.

Coal Controller's Appeal.

However, extravagance in lighting is not confined to picture palaces alone. There are innumerable hotels, shops and private and public establishments where ordinarily lights could be reduced without injuring the business or inconveniencing or lessening the comfort of people who frequent or reside in them. From such people, the appeal of the Coal Controller to curtail the lights in view of the shortage of coal supplies should evoke a prompt response. We are glad to find that the Coal Controller is bestirring himself—even at this late hour—to secure economy in the consumption of electricity not only in Calcutta and Bombay, but in all large cities of India. The public, we have little doubt, will cheerfully put up with the small inconveniences that such economy may entail.

Lepers in Bombay.

The Standing Committee at its meeting on Wednesday considered a letter from Mr. T. S. Krishnamurthi, forwarding a reprint of his article on "Leprosy in Bombay" contributed to the current number of the "Social Service Quarterly." In forwarding the reprint, Mr. Krishnamurthi expressed a hope that the Municipality would take effective steps towards controlling and segregating lepers and checking the growth of the disease. The Standing Committee has sent the letter to the Corporation asking them to forward it to the "Beggary Enquiry Committee" or any other Committee they think proper. Whichever the Committee that considers this question, a real and organised effort, we trust, will immediately be made by the Government as well as the Municipality to remove what is a danger to the health of the city and to do something to alleviate the sufferings and brighten the lives of the most hopeless of human sufferers.

A Public Danger.

We have, indeed, a Leper Asylum at Matunga, but it accommodates only a few of the lepers, while the rest—and there are hundreds of them—are allowed to wander here, there and everywhere, to the great danger to the health of the population. Mr. Krishnamurthi does not exaggerate when he says:

> There are pauper lepers begging for alms at almost all the big thoroughfares of the city. They are to be found in many narrow streets begging, clamouring, committing nuisances, and people passing by them without the least concern and occasionally throwing them a few pice, which they at once take to the nearest shop. They sit on the pavements of roads, day in and day out, spitting and expectorating. They flit from temple to temple on days of festival. Lepers with the most advanced sores may be seen sitting by tens and hundreds at the small gateway in Madhava Baug. They sit huddled together, spitting and committing nuisances, defiling the already dirty and stinking earth and air, and, poor fellows, rubbing off their "itching fingers" and limbs against the wall. Through such a gateway, hardly ten feet wide and with two rows of beggar lepers clamouring for alms, pass men and women and children, barefooted to the temples, and this in Bombay!

Bombay's Duty.

In most civilized countries, leprosy has been almost successfully checked by effective segregation and control and sympathetic medical care, and there is no reason why the same thing should not be done in "progressive" Bombay. As it is, Mr. Krishnamurthi is not far wrong in saying that "between the money-makingness and the cleanliness of Bombay, there is a great gulf fixed." The evil, unfortunately, is not peculiar to Bombay. It prevails in many other parts of the country. But there is the same apathy towards the danger to public health and the same callousness towards the misery of the sufferers. Bombay, which has taken a lead in many matters, may well show the way to the rest of the country in this sphere of social service.

Indian Munitions Board.

Much has been said in certain quarters in praise of the work done by the Indian Munitions Board. Those, however, who know anything about the working of the Board have realised that it is not the unmixed blessing to the country that it is made out to be. The current number of "Young India" has the following paragraph about the methods of this Board, which will be read with interest:

> This body which acts mysteriously, and in which there is not a single Indian in any responsible position, is trying to "control" different articles in a manner which appears to those who know to be extremely unbusinesslike. . . . Echoes are being heard from all directions regarding the wholesale corruption which is going on in the traffic and other departments and in the many offices where commercial or quasi-commercial transactions are done by the Government. We may not believe them, but we cannot blame those who believe them, because the truth can only be known either by Government taking the public into their confidence or by the inclusion of Indians in the management of the Railways, the Munitions Board and various other departments regarding which the air is thick at present with unpleasant rumours.

Agricultural Indebtedness.

Not the least important service which co-operation can render is to assist in reducing the heavy indebtedness of the agriculturists. The Mysore Registrar refers, in his latest report on the working of co-operative societies in the State, to the arrangements made by him to ascertain to what extent rural credit societies have succeeded in relieving the indebtedness of their members. He reports, on the basis of a tentative enquiry that he has made, that the total indebtedness at the time when the societies were started and that at present is practically the same. This fact, according to him, shows that the grip of the sowcar has not appreciably been relaxed and that the causes of this may be sought for partly in the consideration that sowcars give loans on longer terms and are more accommodating. "To say that they are thriftless," he adds, "is incorrect. They are weighed down by causes mainly due to ignorance." The Registrar's enquiry, however, was by no means scientific or exhaustive and the results of the more elaborate investigation he proposes to undertake will be awaited with interest.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bansda has arrived in Bombay and is now staying at Malabar Hill.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, resumed charge of the office of the Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 16th April, 1918 in the forenoon.

The Hon. Sir Stanley L. Batchelor, Kt., I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from his Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 20th May, 1918.

H. H. the Maharajah of Rutlam and Raj Kumar Sardar Singhji of Shahpura have arrived from France and proceeded to Rutlam yesterday.

NO AIR-RAID ON COLOGNE DURING CORPUS CHRISTI.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT COMPLIES WITH VATICAN'S REQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 1 p.m. May 30.

Reuter learns that the Vatican has transmitted to the British Government a request from the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne that in view of the serious damage latterly done by the British raids on Cologne, Britain should abstain from bombing Cologne during the Corpus Christi procession on May 30th. It is significant that the instigators of the policy of air raids now have to come and beg for relaxation on an important religious occasion seeing that the Germans did not spare the worshippers in Paris church on Good Friday. The British Government, however, has consented on religious and humane grounds and as far as they are concerned there will not be an aircraft attack on the cities not in the vicinity of the battlefront during the daytime of May 30th.

FOOD SCARCITY IN SWEDEN.

THOUSANDS STRICKEN WITHT MYSTERIOUS MALADY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, May 29.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 30.

Thousands in Sweden have been stricken by a mysterious malady akin to dropsy, which is attributed to insufficient food.

VIGOUROUS ENEMY PRESSURE

CHEMIN-DES-DAMES LOST.

RESERVES BEING HURRIED UP.

GERMANS NOT LIKELY TO MAKE SERIOUS HEADWAY.

BRITISH WITHSTAND PRINCIPAL SHOCK.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring on Tuesday afternoon says the French and the British divisions holding the Aisne front have been forced to continue to retreat for the past twenty-four hours under pressure of enormously superior numbers. They are fighting gallantly and reserves are being hurried up from the concentration points. Our front has not been broken.

Reuter's correspondent with the French Headquarters wiring on the 27th says the line of Chemin-des-Dames was attacked in the flank from Corbeny in the Juvencourt region. As soon as it was clear that the Germans were established on the crest, order was given to abandon the whole of Chemin-des-Dames and fall back on the Aisne. The retreat was executed in excellent order.

Wednesday night's French communiqué states the French evacuated Soissons, of which they hold the exits. The battle is continuing west and south-east of Soissons. On the right the troops covering Rheims fell back behind the Aisne Canal to the north-west of the town.

The front from Locre to Voormezeele remains pretty quiet. The Germans apparently were very vexed at the American success at Cantigny and opened a tremendous bombardment upon the new positions.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring today says the front from Locre to Voormezeele remains pretty quiet. The Germans apparently were very vexed at the American success at Contigny and opened a tremendous bombardment upon the new positions. The enemy counterattack was met by allied gunners with such a hurricane of fire that the waves in a mass stopped dead and were thrown back with heavy losses.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring on Tuesday afternoon says the French and the British divisions holding the Aisne have been forced to continue to retreat for the past twenty-four hours under pressure of enormously superior numbers. They are fighting gallantly and reserves are being hurried up from the concentration points. The Germans include seven special storm divisions which fought on March 21st and have not since been seen, presumably they have been refitting, also two divisions of guards.

The correspondent points out that Chemin des Dames was never more than a curtain of fortress of which the main defences were the Laon plateau. We held the curtain but the fortress itself was never ours. The Germans have utterly failed this time to do what they succeeded in doing on March 21st. Our front has not been broken and for us the battle has hitherto gone more satisfactorily than the battle in March. The Germans are unlikely to be able to make a serious headway before the arrival of our reserves restores the equilibrium of forces.

ENEMY SEMI-CIRCLE AROUND RHEIMS.

SUPERB MORALE OF OUR TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 9-10 p.m. May 29.
Recd. 4 p.m. May 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, wiring to-day, says:

The expansion of the enemy's wings has enabled him to bring his right to within a short distance of Soissons while his left has reached the alignment at which it forms practically a semi-circle around Rheims.

Last night the position of the French and the British holding the extreme right of the line had become difficult. They are under fire on three sides from the old German line between Courcy, and Rheims and from the new lines which the Germans have established in passing them to the south, so they are now obliged to face the east, north and west.

We are entering upon a critical phase of the battle, but the issue is awaited calmly. Our reserves are hastening np and the morale of our men is superb. The Germans had the choice of a point of attack and were able to concentrate masses against a sector thinly held, but the choice of the real line of resistance will be ours. The new battle is spreading over the ground of the battle of the Marne where the enemy's triumphant rush was broken in September 1914. The omens are good.

FRESH GERMAN DIVISIONS IN ATTACK.

OUR RESERVES ARE ARRIVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 30.

A semiofficial statement says the Germans are incessantly employing fresh divisions to make good the heavy losses. On the other hand, our reserves are arriving on the scene and will in a few days make their action felt in restored equilibrium.

GERMAN PRESSURE ON FRENCH WINGS.

RETIREMENT AFTER FIGHTING FOOT-BY-FOOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29, 4-20 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, May 30.

A French communiqué says during the night the German drive supported by the arrival of fresh divisions increased, notably on the two wings in the direction of Soissons and Rheims. On the left we retired fighting foot by foot to the outskirts east of Soissons where the battle continues bitterly On the right the French and the British troops after an energetic defence on the massif of St. Thierry have withdrawn slowly to the south and south-east of these heights, where they are holding on between the Vesle and the Aisne canal. In the centre, the fighting continued with various fluctuations on the south bank of the Vesle, the heights of which our troops are defending with admirable bravery.

West of Montdidier, the Americans shattered two enemy counterattacks against Cantigny. The artillery duel continues lively on both banks of the Meuse, in Woevre, in the sector of Embermesnil and in Lorraine. A series of hostile raids north of Bezonvaix in the region of Badonvillers and near the Rhine-Rhone canal failed under our fire.

FAILURE TO RECAPTURE CRAONNE.

GALLANT ATTEMPT OF THE 50TH DIVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 30.

Reuters' correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring this evening referring to the role of the British divisions in the first two days of the fighting says we had four divisions which held the front from Craonne to Bermericourt.

On the right the 21st division made a liaison with a French division. Our left consisting of the 50th territorial division was in touch with the French holding Chemin-des-Dames. The weight of the German attack in our sector fell on the 50th division which had the worst of the gas bombardment and sustained the heaviest part of the German infantry attack. The troops bore themselves magnificently and held on till the men were drowned under German numbers. The same fate over-took the French division on the crest on the right and the retirement to the second line was inevitable. The gallant attempt of the 50th division to recapture Craonne was defeated chiefly through machine-gunning and the German tanks attacking the right flank. The enemy used tanks in a greater number than they have ever before done. Finally the 50th was obliged to fall back in the general retreat to the river, keeping touch with the French on the left.

On the right our 21st, and the French divisions stood the assault like rocks. The Germans were here only attacking in proportion of two to one and made no progress. It was along Chemin-des-Dames, where the density of the attack was greater that the British and the French line was submerged. The 21st and the French after beating off a fantastic number of attacks held last night almost integrally the ground on which the battle had begun. The battalions of our 25th division sent to support them and the units of this division are now fighting with the French in close amalgamation.

RETREAT ON THE AISNE.

ITS CAUSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 30.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at the French Headquarters, dealing with the retreat on the Aisne, admits that the enemy effected a surprise and says it is out of question for the Allies at present to hold all the possible sectors of attack strongly enough to make them perfectly secure. Indeed, he says, if we had men enough this is not the way in which they would be used. Nothing is more difficult for a layman to seize and yet nothing is more certain than the change of values as the war evolves. Our only notions of Chemin des Dames were obtained at a time very different from present emergency, the time of fixed fronts and offensive-defensive methods that are already old-fashioned.

Undoubtedly the French command found it grievous yesterday to order the retreat to the Aisne and feebler men might have temporised, thereby losing many good lives which after all are more sacred than the most sacred earth. The German attack on Chemin des Dames could not have been anticipated: it was far beyond the powers of our small forces to ward it off and it was only at a heavy cost that the enemy got forward so quickly. Our men retired from position to position without confusion firing continuously. The fact that our losses are small compared to the enemy's is an essential point.

ATTACK ON THE AISNE.

HOW THE GERMANS CONCEALED ALL PREPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 2 p.m. May 30.

The American correspondent with the French armies says German efforts to conceal the preparations for the attack on the Aisne were unprecedented. Troops brought up for the attack were told they were merely going to relieve the first line troops and only learned of the attack on Sunday night. The Germans did not increase the supplies of ammunition and did not erect a single hospital or aviation camp which might indicate the intention to attack. They even avoided taking the paths which might attract attention. The enemy moreover for several days prior to the attack actually allowed the French aeroplanes to fly over their lines unhindered in order not to arouse suspicion.

EXPERT FRENCH OPINIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.

PARIS, May 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 30.

Among the experts, M. Roussel in the "Petit Parisien" alone did not share the view this morning that the offensive in Rheims-Soissons sector is merely a diversion. He says Ludendorff undoubtedly wished to avoid a collision with the Allies' strategic reserves and sought a surprise. The question is whether he obtained it. M. Roussel, however, does not fear the eventual result in view of the Verdun and Somme precedents.

Other writers state that the British army corps occupied the weakest point in the line in the centre between Bermericourt and Caronelle and withstood the principal shock. Mr. Henri Bidou, writing in the "Journal des Debats" points out that the Allies north of the Aisne still hold a large bridgehead in front of Soissons threatening the enemy flank and are making a stand on the Vesle front.

GERMAN SUCCESS IN AISNE REGION.

OUR LOSSES COMPARATIVELY SMALL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 30.

Newspapers do not seek to minimise the formidable nature of the success which has brought the Germans in the Aisne region farther south than they have been since the beginning of trench warfare in 1914, but none take the alarmist views, which were widespread two months ago.

Regret is expressed that the Allies have lost the positions that they sacrificed much to maintain and develop and it is feared that many heavy guns have been lost, but it is pointed out that experience has shown that great thrusts always lose their impetus just when the defence is bringing the reserves into action and recollections of German defeats at Kemmel and elsewhere inspire a feeling of calm confidence that Marshal Foch's reserves will still save the situation.

THE WORST OVER.

Indeed a late despatch from the "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent with the French armies announces that the French reserves are arriving at the front and the worst is believed to be over.

German papers are already trumpeting the showy success of the Crown Prince as a dynastic victory for Hohenzollerns but correspondents show that he has gained on the Aisne no stronger a line than he already held, while the enemy command by extending the battle line to 190 miles has seriously dispersed his forces, all of which must be fed with the ratio of loss constantly higher than that of the defenders.

Observers are agreed that the losses were comparatively small; their retirement was deliberate and carried out in good order. The French still hold the valuable Vrigny Plateau north-east of Soissons and commanding the Sermoise Spur east of Venizel south of the river where a counter-attack stemmed the German rush, while the British on the other wing are holding ground and inflicted heavy losses on the St. Thierry height five miles north-west of Rheims. The possession of these important points on the flanks, says "The Times," opens the prospect that the main rush in the centre may be quickly checked.

ATTACK ON CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

DIFFICULTIES OF DEFENDERS OF THE RIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters in a message dated the 27th says: This morning's attack was preceded by four hours gas shell bombardment. The enemy engaged twenty-five divisions including some moved from Hirson and the Mezieres region at the last moment by night march. The attacking front is held by the armies of von Boehm and Frietz von Below, von Boehm holding from Noyon to Craonne with nine divisions and von Below from Craonne to Auberive with eight divisions. The line of Chemin-des-Dames was attacked in the flank from Corbeny in the Juvincourt region. The enemy launched the infantry in dense waves against the eastern end of the plateau and captured Craonne turning the flank of our divisions. They then stormed the California and Vauclerc plateaux. The Germans outnumbered our men five to one.

RETREAT EXECUTED IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

The position attacked was a long narrow-topped barrier along which Chemin des Dames runs from Hurtebise to the head of the valley. The defenders of the ridge have no room to manoeuvre and cannot retreat even a few yards without losing the crest. It was inevitable that they should recoil under the shock with the result that the Germans remained in possession of the ridge. The position has been drenched with gas for four hours and officers and men had been wearing masks for hours. When the attack started they could not remove them for a moment, consequently it was almost impossible to give or understand orders. A battle under such conditions becomes an affair of individuals and small units. This difficulty had been foreseen by our command and as soon as it was clear that the Germans were established on the crest, order was given to abandon the whole of Chemin-des-Dames and fall back on the Aisne. The retreat was executed in excellent order. The French and British retired in *liaison* without serious losses.

Officers in touch with the situation think that the results of the day's fighting will be received by the High Command without disquiet.

"OF NO ECONOMIC VALUE."

Our front recoiled in accordance with the prearranged plan under the weight of the blow. The result at present is that the battlefield of last Spring is again in the enemy's possession. No civilian population has been lost. The whole region has been fought over so long that it has no economic value for either side.

ENEMY'S NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY.

AMERICANS CARRY SALIENT OF CANTIGNY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 30.

Last night's French communiqué says on Monday, Monday night and Tuesday the enemy again profiting by numerical superiority made fresh efforts to accentuate the drive southwards and towards Soissons. Our troops on the left counterattacked vigorously and stopped the German advance. They shattered the attacks on the heights of Neuville, on the Margival, from Vregny to the north-east of Soissons and on the hills in the region of Ciry, Salesogne and Vassenny, which immediately dominate the Valley of the Vesles to the south. In the centre where the enemy made the principal effort the battle is developing with sustained violence on the line of the Vesles which the Germans succeeded in crossing this morning at several points, notably in the region of Barzoches and Lesfismes. On the right the British on the St. Thierry ridge resisted the assaults of the enemy who seems to have suffered particularly heavy losses.

West of Montdidier the Americans supported by our tanks brilliantly carried on a front of two kilometres the salient of Cantigny, also the village which the enemy had strongly fortified, capturing 170 prisoners and a quantity of material. The German counter-attacks in the afternoon against Cantigny completely failed.

Artillery duel continues with great activity on the right of the Meuse and at several points on the Lorraine front. Two strong enemy *coups de main* in the region of Veso and Embermesnil were repulsed after sharp fighting.

ANGLO-FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACKS.

EXTENSIVE RAIDS BY BRITISH AVIATORS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28, 10-55 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 30.

A British communiqué says the Franco-British counterattaks early this morning reestablished the line eastward of the Dickebusch Lake and we took several prisoners. It is known that four German divisions were engaged in the attacks yesterday in this sector and as far south as Locre, and heavy losses were inflicted on these divisions. The Allied line has been maintained at all points.

Referring to aviation, Field-Marshal Haig says it was fine, but cloudy on Monday and visibility was not good for the full day's flying. We dropped sixteen tons of bombs on various objectives, including the billets between Armentieres and Lens and on the Bruges docks. We brought down fifteen German aeroplanes and drove down three. Two British are missing.

We dropped heavy bombs at night on the Zeebrugge lock and the Bruges docks also a great number on the enemy's dumps and billets totalling twenty-one tons. All the aeroplanes returned.

The hostile night-bombes were active. One gotha was forced to descend in our lines and its three occupants were made prisoners. Our long-distance night-bombers were very active. They dropped between four and five tons of bombs on the chemical works at Mannheim, the railway station at Landau, the electric power station at Kreuzwald and the railway stations at Metz Sablon and Courcelles. Very large explosions occurred. One British machine is missing.

ENEMY SUBMARINISM

LEASOWE CASTLE TORPEDOED

TOTAL CASUALTIES 101.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 30.

The Admiralty states that the Transport Leasowe Castle was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean on the 26th instant. Nine of the ship's company are missing, believed drowned, including the Captain and two wireless operators, also thirteen military officers and seventy-nine other ranks.

GERMANS SEIZE THREE DUTCH VESSELS.

PLEA OF ABSENCE OF SAFE CONDUCTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 30.

In pursuance of the policy not to permit the Dutch ships to sail even to a neutral destination without safe conducts, which Germany is refusing to issue until Holland has come to terms, Germany has seized and taken to Swinemunde three vessels from Rotterdam for Stockholm.

SOISSONS EVACUATED.

TROOPS COVERING RHEIMS FALL BACK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 30.

To-night's French communiqué says:—The battle assumed a particularly violent character on the left wing in the region of Soissons. We evacuated the town, of which we hold the exists. The battle is continuing west and south-east of Soissons on the plateaux between Belleu, Septmonts, Ambries and Chacrise.

In the centre, while we gave ground under pressure in the region of Loupergne to the north of Ferrenttardenois, the French and British troops further east succeeded in maintaining positions on the line of Brouillet-Savigny-Tilloy.

On the right the troops covering Rheims fell back behind the Aisne Canal to the north-west of the town.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID S. E. OF ARRAS.

ATTACK ON A POST REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-40 p.m. May 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 30.

A British communiqué says we made a successful raid south-east of Arras capturing prisoners. We also took a few prisoners westward of Merville in reply to the raid on Givenchy and Labassee. We repulsed an attack on a post southward of the Ypres-Comines canal.

ENEMY RAIDING PARTY.

DRIVEN OFF NEAR BEAUMONT HAMEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29, 10 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, May 30.

A British communiqué says we drove off a night raiding party in the neighbourhood of Beaumont Hamel. The French completely repulsed a local attack northward of Kemmel.

BELGIAN FRONT.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN BACK AREAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 30

Last night's Belgian communiqué says the enemy artillery activity was specially lively in our back areas and there were many civilian casualties in the bombarded localities.

ENEMY AEROPLANES SIGHTED W. OF ROUEN.

VIOLENT ATTACKS BY FRENCH ANTI-AIRCRAFTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 30

A French official statement says enemy aeroplanes were espied at midnight Monday westward of Rouen. They were violently attacked by the anti-aircraft batteries. One machine dropped bomgs in the Rouen district killing one person and wounding four.

WHITE TERRORISM IN FINLAND.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF PRISONERS.

WOMEN AND SISTERS OF MERCY BEING KILLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 12 noon, May 30.

A Russian communiqué says the central committee of the Finnish workmen protests against White terrorism in Finland. It states that 70,000 citizens, the majority being social democrats including 30,000 civilians, have been imprisoned and brutally treated. The ghastly wholesale slaughter of prisoners was begun by the Finnish troops assisted by the Germans. 158 women prisoners were killed in one day at Lakhti and many Sisters of Mercy of the Red Guard were killed without a trial. The field court-martial and commanders of detachments are still condemning persons to death *en masse* although the civil war is over. The Finnish proletariat calls out to the civilised world in the name of humanity to stop this mad White terrorism.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

GERMAN PROPOSAL FOR EXCHANGE OF TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 30.

Germany proposed that Russia should cede to Finland the western zone of Murman with an outlet to the sea, whereupon Finland would return the forts of Ino and Raivolt to Russia on condition that they were not fortified. Russia replied proposing a conference thereanent, which is regarded equivalent to consent.

DISMEMBERED RUSSIA.

SOUTH EASTERN FEDERATION AT WAR WITH SOVIETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 29.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 30.

The "Koelnische Volks-Zeitung's" Kieff correspondent says that the new federal state entitled the South-eastern Federation, comprising Don, Kuban and other cossacks and mountaineers of north Caucasus and Steppe peoples of South-eastern Russia, is at war with the Soviet Government.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK MOVEMENT IN SIBERIA.

BORDER CHINESE JOIN SEMENOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, May 29.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 30.

Upwards of a thousand border Chinese have joined the Cossack leader Semenoff, who is gaining in strength and popularity, dispersing his opponents and establishing a measure of order instead of chaos.

BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT'S COMPLAINT TO CHINA.

MOSCOW, May 29.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 30.

The Government has addressed a Note to China complaining of the "criminal activity of the brigand band under Semenoff sheltering in Manchuria" and asking for permission to send Soviet troops to act with the Chinese regulars against Semenoff.

ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 30.

Lord Robert Cecil replying to Mr. David Davies said the Government had repeatedly given the assurance of its desire to assist Russia. The Government was constantly consulting the Allies regarding the most effective way of giving this assistance.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

REPORT OF ESCAPE DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 29.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 30.

A Berlin telegram denies that the Grand Duke Nicholas had escaped from the Crimea.

IRISH POLICY.

GOVERNMENT DO NOT INTEND TO MAKE STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 30.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law replying to Mr. King said the Government did not at present intend to make any statement regarding the Irish policy.

FLOODS IN BURMA.

GREAT HAVOC CAUSED.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 30.

The "Rangoon Times" special correspondent in the flooded area on the Prome line gives details of the disastrous effects of great floods between Minhla and Paungde. He says that from north to south the damage to the railway extends over fifty miles according to the latest computation. From east to west it is impossible to estimate the area affected, as the country is still impassable. But from the region of the foothills fringing Yomas in the east to the Myitmakha river on the west, the lower lying portions have all been flooded, extending from twenty to thirty miles east of the railway line to ten to fifteen miles to westward.

It is pretty clear from available reports that the rainfall in the Yomas must have been stupendous. Damage to the Government Timber Depot is very great. Some four thousand logs destined for the Munitions Board are lying inextricably jammed in half a mile of the river. An immense quantity of privately owned logs has been washed away.

The towns in the flooded area are notable paddy exporting centres and in all of them large quantities of paddy were stored. Any estimate of the quantity lost would be, at this stage, valueless, but the correspondent is informed that a single holder in Okpo has lost 90,000 baskets, which was swept away in ten minutes.

Information obtained from eye-witnesses is that there has been serious loss of life. It is stated that upwards of twenty bodies were seen during the flood drifting past Okpo. A particularly pathetic incident is recounted of a hut partly submerged crashing against the railway fencing near Okpo and the rescue of an aged Burmese dame still alive and three dead children, the eldest of whom may have been ten years of age. Houses, huts and debris of houses and huts, have gone down past Okpo on the flood. Many inhabitants driven from their homes, took refuge on the Okpo Station. They were allowed to remain until to-day, when the village being clear of the running water they departed to such habitations or parts thereof as remained.

Loss of cattle, horses, pigs, goats and poultry is certainly very heavy. One observer stated that from his residence on higher ground he saw cattle go down the stream in herds, while carts and other agricultural adjuncts swept past in endless procession.

Little or nothing can as yet be gleaned of districts off the railway line. P. W. D. bridges and roads are washed away. The railway are hard at work, keeping pace with the receding floods, transhipment has been effected on the Mandalay line which was breached, but further breaches are recorded on two other sections. Irrawaddy steamers are bringing up-country passengers down.

PEOPLE'S BANK LIQUIDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 30.

On 27th May Messrs. E. E. Meugens and E. D. Dignasse, official liquidators of People's Bank, Lahore, submitted a petition to the Chief Court for the grant of a certificate to file an appeal to His Majesty in Council against the orders of a Division Bench of the Court dated 10th May, 1913, confirming on appeal the disallowance of certain items of commission by the order of Mr. Justice Broadway.

TEMPORARY ARTILLERY SCHOOL AT QUETTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

Sanction has been accorded to the formation of a temporary artillery school at Quetta from the 1st April 1918 to the 30th September 1918, for the instruction of a series of classes of senior and junior Royal Artillery Officers and British Royal Artillery Non-Commissioned Officers.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

Market for jute mill shares opened dull with very little inquiry in evidence. Clives, which were done yesterday at Rs. 294, opened at Rs. 292 and eased off during the course of the day to Rs. 286, while Kamarhatty recovered their position to a certain extent, advancing from Rs. 620 to 626. There was nothing doing in coal shares. Inquiry appears to have for the time being entirely died out. The industrial market was fairly well supported. Howrah Oils changed hands at Rs. 80 and Titaghur Paper at Rs. 333. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjora 16-8, Kasta 2 p., New Tetturya 14, Saltore 8, Sowardih 14-4.

Jute:—Budge Budge (pref.) 127, Clive (ord) 286, Fort Gloster (ord) 620, Fort William (ord) 310, Howrah (ord) 43 small lot, Kamarhatty (ord) 625, Kelvin (pref) 117, Loting (ord) 229-8, Northbrook (ord) 53-12, Northbrook (pref) 116, Reliance (ord) 37.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 22-8 small lot, Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 180, Bowreah Cotton (pref) 97, Cossipur Cotton Ginning 43-8, Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 21-4, Howrah Oil 20, Indian Galvanizing 19, Sara Serajgunge Railway 81, Titaghur Paper (ord) 335.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-2 to 64-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-10 to 64-14.

Mr. Kumudchandra Chakravarti, pleader, has instituted a suit before the Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh against Mr. Bigtold, General Manager of the Court of Wards in Mymensingh, claiming Rs. 1,500 as damages for alleged assault made by the defendant upon the pleader near a railway bridge on Wednesday. Mr. Bogby, Chief Agent, Mymensingh Bhairab Railway, was examined *de bene esse* by the defence as he is going to England very soon.

SPECIAL SESSION OF INDIAN CONGRESS.

TO CONSIDER MR. MONTAGU'S REFORM PROPOSALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

The Joint General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee has issued a circular letter to the members of the All-India Congress Committee, stating that as it is expected that Mr. Montagu will announce his reforms very shortly a special session of the Indian National Congress will in all probability be held about the middle of June at Lucknow, which was the place fixed at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Delhi on February 23rd last. The special session will consider the reform proposals. Having regard to the momentous character of the session and the necessity for making it quite representative of all views and interests, the Secretary appeals to the members to exert their influence for arranging for a large attendance.

ATTEMPT TO CHLOROFORM CHURCH SECRETARY.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

The Magistrate of Sealdah concluded the hearing of a case in which an Indian Christian, named Radhica Mohan Sen, was charged with attempting to administer chloroform to Mr. U. N. Chowdhuri, Secretary of St. Andrew's Church. The accused entered the complainant's room at dead of night and was about to chloroform him, when he awoke and pursued and arrested the accused in the courtyard of his house.

In admitting the charge, the accused stated that the complainant had detained his certificates in spite of his repeated requests for their return. The Magistrate sentenced the accused two six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A THEATRICAL SUIT.

MR. BANDMAN ASKS FOR INJUNCTION AGAINST MISS STURDEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

A suit has been filed in the High Court by Mr. Maurice E. Bandman, the well-known entertainer, against Miss Tommer Sturdee, a theatrical artist. The defendant entered into agreement with Mr. Bandman by which she undertook to give her exclusive services to Mr. Bandman during the period under agreement. It was alleged that during the pendency of that agreement she sent a letter of resignation to the manager of the Bandman Co. and joined Messrs. Woodhouse and Co.'s office.

In connection with the suit an application was made to-day before Justice Chaudhuri asking for an injunction restraining Miss Sturdee from giving her services to Woodhouse and Co. His Lordship issued a rule on Miss Sturdee to show cause why an *ad interim* injunction should not be issued.

BOGRA OUTRAGE.

A STUDENT ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

In connection with the murder of a C.I.D. Sub-Inspector, Haridas Moitra, at Bogra, the police have arrested Girindranath Dhol, a student of Rajshahi College.

A DISHONEST CLERK SENTENCED.

FORGES PAY BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 30.

Narayan Hari Amdekar, a clerk in the office of Consulting Surveyor to the Government, on being charged before Mr. Percival, Sessions Judge, with forgery and cheating in respect of three pay bills belonging to the establishments of Superintendent of Land Records and Yeravda Reformatory School, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. A sum of Rs. 2,424 recovered from the accused was ordered to be paid into the treasury.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 30.

The monsoon has extended feebly into Kathiawar. Rain has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, east Bengal, west coast of Peninsula; local in Central India east, in Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. The chief amounts are:—Moulmein two inches, Kyaukpyu nine, Akyab ten, Cherrapunji seven, Dibrugarh and Tezpur one and a half, Sibsagar two, Silchar and Narayanganj three, Cox's Bazar eleven, Akola and Bombay one and a half, Ratnagiri three, Marmagoa and Karwar two, Nizamabad one.

Forecast:—No great change.

At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Punjab Cooperative Bank, in partial voluntary liquidation, it was resolved that a bonus of 50 per cent. be paid to the shareholders. This works out to a dividend of ten per cent per annum during the period the bank ceased working. The creditors have already been paid in full with interest up to the date of payment. Lala Mulkraj was its managing director and recently honorary liquidator.

INDIAN REFORMS.

NEED FOR GRANTING CONGRESS-LEAGUE DEMANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 30.

Presiding over the Andhra Conference at Cuddapah, Mr. Nemali Pattabhirama Rao, in the course of his speech, said anything short of the demand made jointly by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League would be thoroughly disappointing to the people and it would take some time before they could regain that calmness and resignation, which is characteristic of the Indian, before they would be able to set their face again to the activities of the world. Such a state of things at this juncture would be a dire calamity, to avert which supreme statesmanship was needed.

Continuing, he said that their goal would not be reached unless they forget for the moment that they had met with any disappointment and showed by their disinterested services and manly valour that they were not a small-minded race and he appealed to them to shew their manliness by offering their services for the defence of the country.

ARTISTIC CLOTHING.

THE CASE FOR THE KILT.

The writer of "Topics of the Hour" in the "Daily Telegraph" deals with a plea for artistic clothing as follows:—

"There is neither expression nor spirit nor soul in a pair of trousers." Thus a fair reformer, whose conclusion is that all men ought to wear kilts. A grim prescription that, a remedy far worse than the disease. I hasten to conciliate the perfervid Celt. It is not the kilt (immemorially the garb of heroes) which I condemn, but the masculine leg. The kilt in itself we will take to be a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. But few are the legs of men which, when tried therein, will not be found wanting. True, it may be that your trousers—your husband's trousers—lack expression and spirit and soul. But kilts about your husband's knees might express only too much. That is the real case against the kilt, or any other form of self-revelation. The human race is not worthy thereof.

Our sartorial reformer pleads that "great sculptors always have difficulty in lending dignity to trousers, and artists give them up in despair. A man's legs are not cylindrical, so why should he put them into cylindrical garments?" Well, you have to give in to her about the sculptors. Call up the vision of the stock. Victorian British statue, the local philanthropist mayor or what not, with his frock coat and his trousers frozen in amorphous immortality, a sort of comic bogey-man. No wonder artists, when they can, dodge the trousers and go in for ceremonial dresses. The eminent model, to be sure, may not have the calves which art could wish—"the little more and how much it is, the little less and what worlds away"—but only lewd fellows of the baser sort are likely to say things if the legs of the statue are ideal rather than real, if the statesman turned to bronze has a development below the knee which we sought in vain in the flesh. Thus art has ever a higher truth and a deeper seriousness than base fact.

But after all this is not a reason why men should not wear trousers. On the contrary; for if the legs do not lend themselves to publication it is wise and kind to keep them in a decent privacy. And the rhetorical question, "A man's legs are not cylindrical, so why should he put them into cylindrical garments?" is no argument at all. There is no universal law which ordains that we should all wear clothes exhibiting the exact shape of our bodies. The more suggestion of such a state is like a nightmare. Think of some of your friends thus displayed—but better not think of them too long.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF CLOTHING.

Our reformer in her sans-culotte faith has forgotten several of the first principles of clothes. They ought no doubt to be a decoration, but they ought also to be comfortable and convenient. That is the first cause of trousers. They are plainly not adapted to vigorous work in the open—though some active trades, such as the Swiss guide's, seem to do with them well enough—and so the male animal for certain purposes puts on puttees, gaiters, or substitutes breeches But for the indoor work or the stationary tasks, which after all make up most of the business of civilisation, trousers are used because they are a successful adaptation of material to function. Have you ever observed how impressive a pompous, pseudo-scientific terminology can make a platitude?

But it is beauty and gaiety which our fair reformer craves. Man, she opines "would look much more artistic in knee-breeches or a kilt—preferably the latter—and it is artistic brightness of which we stand sorely in need just now." Let it be granted that the war has made our streets rather sombre. Khaki, however you may honour it, is not a colour which makes your heart leap up. With the young men, who by their ties and their waistcoats and their socks and their general tendency to sartorial adventure did make things lively, all in khaki, we now look forth upon a duller landscape. By all means let us do what we can, with due consideration for the feelings of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to brighten it up. Even English people, not the happiest inventors of colour schemes in the world, can make things more cheerful than now they do.

We are promised, and it seems likely to come true, that the end of the war will send many of our own people back to the land. It is true that the English agricultural labourer has not for many a year been wont to endue himself in picturesque splendours. He has not had much encouragement in the circumstances of his existence. On the other hand, the women who are now working in the fields have much more interesting clothes than the shop assistant and the girl in an office. It is at least possible that with a new life poured upon the English countryside we may see in time a new development of clothes and of that for which clothes are only the symbol and expression—vigour, gaiety, and happiness. But we cannot expect to jump into that happy state the instant the war-drum throbs no longer. Human nature moves slowly—and yet it does move.

ARREST OF THE MAN FROM GERMAN SUBMARINE.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 30.

A message from Cork gives the details of the arrest of the man landed from German submarine and is now in the Tower. It appears that he was seen by a fisherman on April, waving a handkerchief on a barren islet on the coast of Clare. He was rowed ashore and said he was a survivor of a torpedoed ship but investigation by a coastguard proved the story to be untrue. Much English silver money was found in his possession. Meanwhile a wrecked collapsible boat was found a mile down the coast. It is believed that the man rowed ashore in darkness, landed on the islet by mistake and endeavoured to destroy his boat but found in the morning that he had marooned himself.

STATEMENT ON PENSION CHARGES.

NO UN-EMPLOYMENT TROUBLE FOR MANY YEARS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 1 p.m. May 30.

Sir Alfred Watson says the Government actually estimates on the basis of the present casualties that future pension charges will amount approximately to £45, millions sterling during the current year and will be £40., millions in 1930 and fall gradually to £10 millions sterling by 1960. Thus pensions liabilities at present in sight are £75 millions sterling exclusive of the cost of administration. The estimated expenditure will inevitably be largely increased by the further protraction of the war.

Mr. Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, speaking at the industrial council did not anticipate any unemployment trouble for many years after the war. He aimed at building at least 300.000 workmen's dwellings within a year of declaration of peace.

SIR GILBERT PARKER, M.P.

RESIGNS SEAT OWING TO ILL-HEALTH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 1 p.m. May 30.

Sir Gilbert Parker has resigned his seat in the House of Commons owing to ill health.

WANSBECK BY-ELECTION.

A COALITIONIST WIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 30.

The result of the Wansbeck by-elections is as follows:—

Mr. R. Mason, (Coalitionist) ..... 5,814.
Mr. Edwards, (Miners' Candidates) 5,267.

Mr. Edwards declared that votes cast for him were not in favour of the Kaiser. The Wansbeck miners he said were not built that way.

THE DEMOBILISATION SCHEME.

HOW GARRISONS IN INDIA WILL BE MANNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 30.

The Military authorities and the Labour Ministry are engaged in perfecting the demobilisation scheme. It has far-reaching ramifications including eighteen dispersal depots in England, Scotland and Wales. The basis of the scheme is industrial reconstruction, not military convenience. It is understood that soldiers without occupations will have the option of remaining in the army a little longer than those who have. Many may desire to remain with the colours and with those it may be necessary to garrison India replacing the men there who are anxious to get home.

MUNITION WORKERS TO VOLUNTEER FOR WAR WORK.

WAR CABINET ON DIVERTING LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 30.

The "Daily Chronicle" says the Government expects all the munition workers in future to volunteer for war work anywhere in the country and that unreasonable refusal will seriously prejudice the right to exemption for Army Service. The War Cabinet consider that they must now be absolutely free to divert labour where it will be most advantegeously employed.

ALLIES' MASTERY IN THE AIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 30.

A "C. and M. Gazette" special cable states.—

The Allies' mastery in the air is greatly hindering the Germans. The enemy is unable to locate our strength, while we know and bomb his. Great execution has been done to movements of the troops and millions of rounds of ammunition have been destroyed. The British airmen are wonderfully successful, increasing his difficulties.

ADMISSION OF DAMAGE BY OUR AIR-RAIDS.

"GERMANY MUST RETAIN BELGIUM."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 30.

Berlin admits that the recent air raid on Landau "slightly damaged the garisson headquarters."

A frontier correspondent of the "Telegraph" says General Mackensen and his staff have arrived in the neighbourhood of Antwerp.

Von Tirpitz, speaking at Dusseldorf, reiterated that Germany must retain Belgium economically, militarily and politically. He made no mention of submarinism.

BRITISH WAR PRISONERS.

ALLEGATIONS OF INACTIVITY AGAINST WAR CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 30.

In the House of Lords Lord Newton strenuously asserted that there was not the slightest vestige of truth in the newspaper allegations that the War Office inactivity had resulted in the worse treatment of the British war prisoners than others. No Government had been more solicitous for the prisoners' welfare. He thought that the British prisoners were now treated better than the others.

Lord Curzon uttered a warning against the undue expectation of an immediate rush of exchanged prisoners.

CONTROL OF COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

RESOLUTION FOR SEPARTING IMPERIAL FROM DOMESTIC MATTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 30.

The Annual meeting of the Colonial Institute passed a resolution on the motion of Mr. Brassey urging the separation of control of the Imperial matters from the domestic affairs of the Motherland and that the settlement of the future constitution of the United Kingdom is an essential preliminary to the discussion of the future government of the Empire at a special Imperial Conference to be summoned after the war.

Sir Charles Lucas referring to the resignation of Mr. Deakin from the vice-presidency, said he was a gifted, eloquent high-minded man. Sir John Forrest succeeds.

KING AND QUEEN IN BRADFORD.

ON A TOUR OF TEXTILE CENTRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 30.

The King and the Queen have arrived in Bradford on a three-day tour of the textile centres.

IRISH HOME RULE.

PROPOSAL FOR REFERENCE TO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 30.

A telegram to the "Daily Chronicle" from Dublin says General Smuts' proposal to refer the Home Rule question to the Imperial Conference is finding support among the Nationalists and the Unionists.

TURKS OCCUPY ALEXANDROPOL.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF ERIVAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 30.

The Turks have occupied Alexandropol and are moving towards Wulfa. The Armenians suffered heavily at Alexandropol.

The Turks previously asked the consent of the Caucasian Government to the passage of troops to Persia destined against the British, but the Government refused.

It is reported that the Turks have occupied Erivan.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT KAZAN

DAMAGE AMOUNTS TO 30 MILLION ROUBLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MOSCOW, May 29.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 30.

A fire broke out in a munition train at Kazan station. It spread to many houses and lasted all day. Seven warehouses full of merchandise and 350 trucks were destroyed. The damage amounts to thirty million roubles.

ESCAPED PRISONERS OF WAR IN INDIA.

OFFER OF REWARD FOR APPREHENSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

It has been decided by the Government of India to grant with retrospective effect from the beginning of the war, a reward of Rs. 5 per head to any person, who apprehends or who gives information, which leads to an apprehension of any prisoner of war, who has escaped.

LATEST CABLES.

BALKAN FRONT.

GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30
Recd. 1-50 a.m., May 31.

A French Eastern communiqué says: There has been great artillery activity on the whole of front between Lake Doiran and Monastir, particularly in the regions of Makukovo and Vzoovo.

"A FULL DAY'S WORK."

NUMEROUS RAIDS BY BRITISH AIRMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., May 31.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says: The 28th May was fine, enabling a full day's work. We dropped twenty-five tons of bombs in the day time on billets, dumps, railways and aerodromes. We destroyed thirteen German aeroplanes and drove down four out of control. Five British machines are missing.

We dropped five tons of bombs at night on various targets including billets at Armentieres and the rail-station at Valenciennes. One machine is missing.

Long distance bombers on the 29th May dropped a ton of bombs in day-time with good effect on Thionville station and sidings. Others bombed the railway and barracks at Metzsablons. All returned.

GERMAN HORRORS.

MORE HOSPITALS DELIBERATELY BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., May 31.

Reuter's correspondent with the American Headquarters on the French front telegraphing on the 29th May, says:—German airmen last night deliberately bombed hospitals, in which were scores of American and hundreds of French sick and wounded in a town many miles behind the front.

A number of patients were injured by flying glass. One French nurse was killed and another mortally injured. Several deaths were caused amongst civilians.

VISCOUNT'S CHAMPAGNE DINNER-PARTY.

CAPTAIN ARRESTED AFTERWARDS AT A MUSIC-HALL.

A champagne dinner-party in the West-end, and a disturbance which occurred during a performance at the Alhambra Theatre, were linked up with a court-martial inquiry which was held in mail week.

Temporary Captain William McCall, Gordon Highlanders, was charged with drunkenness and with seizing Captain R. Corbett, an Assistant Provost Marshal, by the throat and striking him on the ear; also with resisting an escort.

Captain Corbett described the Alhambra eposide, saying he got the assistance of two attendants to take the accused to the entrance hall. It was while they were waiting for a taxi-cab that Captain McCall struck him, knocking the witness down. He was a very powerful man. The witness said a man in evening dress, whom he had since identified as Major Lord Lascelles, interfered. The major, he knew, now denied this.

Captain Gough another A.P.M., said that when told he was under close arrest, and that no one under the rank of a lieutenant-general could release him, accused replied, "Send for the General."

ANNOYED THE GENERAL.

Giving evidence on oath, Captain McCall said he was 26 years old, and had been twice wounded. He was awarded the Military Cross, and had been informed that he had been recommended for the D.S.O. On the night of March 9 he and 16 other officers dined together at the Carlton Hotel. Champagne was mainly drunk, but he only took three ordinary whiskies and sodas, as he had to make a speech after the dinner.

At the Alhambra one of the party was beating time on the back of a seat where a General was sitting with a lady. "The General turned round, and the manager said 'Hush.'" The witness declared that when he was called out by the A.P.M. he thought the whole thing was nonsense. He denied that he struggled. He only had two cocktails before dinner.

ONE FOOT ON THE TABLE.

Major Viscount Lascelles, Grenadier Guards (eldest son of the Earl of Harewood), said he sat next to the accused at dinner. Capt. McCall drank very little whisky, and one glass of port. He made a speech and proposed the toast with Highland honours.

"This," explained the witness, "necessitated the accused standing with one foot on the table."

The witness added that he was charged with obstructing the Provost Marshal, but the charge was untrue. He paid for the dinner, which cost about £35. Thirteen bottles of champagne were supplied. One of them was upset by the waiters, and he was perfectly certain that the waiters had their share of the remainder.

Evidence was called to show that Capt. McCall was sober, and the court was closed. —"Daily Chronicle."

The exportation of tea, coffee, and cocoa from French India without obtaining previous Government sanction has been prohibited by a decree and notification of the Minister of Colonies.

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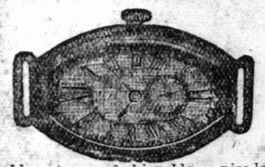

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DOES THE STATE OWN THE LAND ?—IV

THE BRITISH SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When I said in my last letter that British Government as a successor to the Hindu and Mahomedan States in India became also the natural protector of the Law of the Land, I was not unmindful of the fact that some Indian chiefs were then claiming ownership of the soil, as some of them do even now, contrary to the established law and custom of the country and were perhaps exacting their demands from poor occupants who had neither the power to resist nor a powerful friend to help them. Such chiefs could hardly claim the dignified appellation of a "State," for it is the essence of a State that it always is bound by the law of the land and scrupulously respects its authority even when its own interests are in conflict with the dictates of the law. A prince or a chief—howsoever he might have risen to power—ceases to be a State as soon as he defies the law; for as Manu says: "Rule of law is exceedingly powerful and it could not be wielded by kings who are not self-restrained. Rule of law, therefore, destroys even the king and his family if he goes astray from the path of law."

After the East India Co., clearly learnt by experience in 1785 what the law of the land was in this respect when they obtained a grant of the talukdari of thirty-eight villages near their Bengal factory they could not have made any mistake in their policy at a time when it was most necessary for them to win the hearts of the people in favour of their own rule in preference to that of Indian chiefs. When the time came for a final settlement of land revenue policy in Bengal, the wisdom of accepting the law of the land was clearly seen by the British statesmen and notwithstanding an opinion to the contrary prevailing among some influential quarters, the proprietary rights in the soil were solemnly declared by British Government to vest in the occupants. Bengal and Behar Zemindaries had this origin in such settlements and on the same principle of law was the proprietary right again frankly declared to vest in village communities in the United Provinces and practically the whole of Northern India where that system prevailed.

When once the British Government made up their mind faithfully to follow the law of the land and made solemn pledges to the occupants to that effect in a large part of their territories, logically they could not change their relation as a State to the prejudice of the existing rights of the people in other parts of British India, and even the Rayatwari system, that was followed in Madras and Bombay, was also based upon the same sound policy of keeping the proprietary rights vested in the people as of old. Baden Powell in his smaller edition of "Land System in British India" at page 123 makes this admission on behalf of Government in these terms: "The right of first clearing is still essentially the basis of the Rayatwari holding"; and after describing the tenure of heads of villages in the Central Provinces in the same book at page 125, he further says:—"In the face of declarations affecting so large a portion of the cultivated and occupied area in the British India it "is impossible" to go on speaking of the (British) Government as universal Landlord."

In 1822 an attempt was made in Bombay by a bureaucrat ingeniously to subvert this sound policy of the State, but the Court of Directors resolutely set their face against such impolitic suggestion. Westropp, C. J., notes this incident at page 41 of his judgment in Vyankat v. Bombay Government thus: "The Court of Directors in a dispatch written in 1822 to the Government of Bombay, speaking of a draft regulation prepared for the purpose of giving greater validity to the result of surveys yet to be undertaken said: "The preamble as it originally stood in the draft prepared by Captain Williams, is much more correct than the preamble as altered at the suggestion of Mr. Prendergast (a member of Council) which asserts the proprietary right in the land to be vested in the ruling power, whereas in the draft of Capt. Williams it is stated that the ruling power is entitled to a certain share in the produce of the land." (Rev. Sel. Vol. iv, 646, para 59).

We, then, find that wherever the settlement was made permanent and sanads issued such as in Bengal, Behar, the United Provinces, Central Provinces and in parts of Madras, the British Government have clearly declared, the proprietary rights to vest in the occupants. In Rayatwari tenures as the settlement is to be made with individual occupants sanads are not issued and no declaration is therefore made but, as we saw, in the case of both Madras and Bombay the policy was not in the least altered for in Madras Sir Thomas Munro from whose report Westropp, C. J., has very largely drawn for his decision in Vyankat v. Bombay Government, has followed the same policy and the Court of Directors set right the Bombay Government in 1822 and kept the bureaucratic element timely in check. In Vyankat v. Bombay Government, Westropp, C. J., in 1875 overruled the contention of Government that the proprietary rights in the soil in Mulvarge tenure of Canara vested in the Government and in 11 Moor's Indian Appeals, page 345. Lord Romily asserted the same principle in his Privy Council judgment by holding "the interest of the person in possession is not a limited but an absolute interest, the title to the lands is one of inheritance, the title to the khiraj or rent (land tax) is another" which alone belongs to the Government. The attempt has never again been seriously repeated to deprive the people of their most anciently cherished right in the land until we reach 1901 in Bombay.

In 1910 Sir Frederick Lely, Commissioner, N.D., got it into his head that the agriculturists of Gujarat, who died in thousands in the famine of 1900 for they had no money to purchase their food, could be made prosperous and death-rate among them could be arrested if their proprietary right in the lands they cultivated were to be taken away from them, for, as he thought, they recklessly dealt with that property and reduced themselves to utter poverty. Sections 73 and 93 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code were then amended, giving power to the Executive to deprive the people of their most ancient proprietary right in the soil by a simple declaration under the amended clause. This amendment was made not to assert any proprietary right of Government in the soil, but with a declared purpose of helping the ryats in their economic condition by taking away from them what little they had—indeed a very novel method of bureaucratic sympathy for the starving millions of India ! ! although this purpose was not incorporated in the wording of the section itself. The constitutional law of the land was not, therefore, altered thereby still a storm of protest was raised by the people as it obviously put a restraint on the occupants' right of transfer and the people's representatives left the Council hall in a body in protest against this highhanded action of Government. The officials all along asserted that the agriculturists were willing to have a restraint put upon this right of alienation, and the representatives of the people knew for certain that the Government were in the wrong. Although the amendment was carried, for these 17 years it has practically remained a dead letter on the statute book, notwithstanding that attempts weer made in Kaira by the Collector's sending round circulars like the one issued by E. Macanoche, dated 9th June 1901 to induce the ryats not to pay assessments by incurring debts or selling cattle and to allow their holdings to be forfeited, to be given out to them on new and altered tenure. All such attempts, however, failed and the agriculturists could not be induced to give up their proprietory right in the soil and even waste lands are now being given away on the old tenure with a proprietory right in the soil bringing home to the Government that they were utterly wrong in thinking that the measure was popular and proving to the world that the representatives of the people were in the right. There has the last attempt to support the ancient law of the land proved abortive in Bombay.

The present position of the British Indian Government with regard to the land occupied by people is thus summarised by Baden Powell, writing under orders of Government in Vol. I, at page 234. "I may exhibit the main features of the disposition of landlord rights made by Government under five heads (1) Government used its own eminent claim as a starting point from which to recognise or confer definite titles in the land in favour of persons or communities that it deemed entitled. (2) It retained the unquestionable right of the State to all waste lands exhibiting however the greatest tenderness to all possible rights either of property or of user that might exist in such lands when proposed to be sold or granted away. This right it exercised for the public benefit either leasing or selling land to cultivators or to capitalists for special treatment thus encouraging the introduction of tea, coffee, cinchona and other valuable staples, or it used the right as the basis for constituting state forests for the public benefit or for establishing Government buildings, farms, grazing grounds and the like. (3) It retained useful subsidiary rights such as minerals or the right to water in lakes and streams. In some cases it has granted these away but all later laws reserbe such rights. (4) It retained the right of escheat and of course to dispose of estates forfeited for crime, rebellion, etc. (5) It reserved the right necessary for the security of its income (a right which was never theoretically doubtful from the earliest times) of regarding all land as in a manner hypothecated as security for the land revenue. The hypothecation necessarily implies or includes a right of State at case the revenue is in arrears." At page 239 he says: *"The last is really the only vestige* of any universal State claim in the land; it is obviously necessary to the security of the land revenue." He further adds:

"When Government sells land and no one buys it the land remains (as in Bengal) on the hands of Government as what is called in revenue language a Government estate or a Khalsa Mahal. Should a proprietor decline the terms of settlement he may be excluded from the management for a time but the state, even though farmed or managed direct by the Collector (held khas as the phrase is) for a time *does not become the property of Government.*"

At page 239 Baden Powell denying point blank universal landlordship to the State in British India says "After Government has distinctly conferred proprietary rights in land any later use of the term "Universal landlord," as applied to Government can only be in the nature of a metaphor or with reference to the ultimate claim of Government alluded to in the last paragraph (realising land tax from the land) or that which arises in case of a failure of heirs." "The only function of a landlord that a Government exercises is the general care for the progress of the estates, making advances to enable the cultivators to sink wells or effect other improvements advancing money for general agricultural purposes (under special acts) suspending or remitting the demand for revenue owing to famine or calamity of season." How different this function is from Mr. Pratt's bombastic praise of his own loving care of a "Ma-Bap" bestowed upon the improverished subjects of Kaira, and how fundamentally opposed to his threat of wholesale forfeitures of holdings for the rayat's inability to pay a single year's land tax turning the agriculturists out of their lands for generations to come!!

However difficult it may be to assertain the distribution of the private proprietory right in the soil amongst various classes of people *inter se* having interest in the same, for in a vast country like India the distribution is governed by numerous local customs, it is never a difficult thing to ascertain and define the right relation of the State with the subjects; for the various authorities we have examined from the earliest periods of our history to this day assert in unequivocal terms that the State is not the proprietor of the soil but the land belongs to the occupants and their right in the land is "absolute" and the right of the State is only to levy a tax on it and is therefore only limited.

Sound policy of State again dictates that the proprietary right in the soil should be kept vested in the people if you want to create any real interest of the people in the soil and to improve agriculture which is the mainstay of eighty per cent. of the population. Until you touch the rayat's heart by the magic wand of proprietory ownership conferred upon him and a deep confidence created in him by assuring him of the fruits of all his labour and capital the agricultural problem will never be any the least solved in India.

Thus it is, I think, sufficiently shown that the idea of State ownership of the land or universal landlordship of the State is false. In fact it never was in existence in the past, it is not so even at present. The second and the third ideas being entirely dependent upon this fundamentally false view of the State owning the land must also fall with it. I shall, however, consider in the next letter how clearly the authorities pronounce upon them lending further confirmation to the conclusion that has been reached in this.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. PATEL.
Mount Abu.

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The new German long-range gun which has been bombarding Paris from a distance of 74½ miles is not by any means the greatest gun-thought on earth, says, the "Daily Mail." An American, Mr. Charles Beecher Bunnell, has designed a gun that will fire a far mightier shot one hundred miles. His special object is coast defence.

The gun is 375 feet long and weighs 39,277 tons. It has a bore of 60 inches, and throws a 100-ton shell which is 26½ feet long.

It would not be necessary for such a shell to hit a ship. If it dropped in the sea sixty yards away it would swamp any vessel and paralyse the crew. The charge would be ten tons of powder. Ignition is reversed, the charge burning back from shell to breech, which obviates the filling of the air with burning powder grains.

At a 100-mile range the Bunnell gun's destructive area is calculated at 31,400 square miles. The action of the gun is almost automatic, the recoil serving to clean, load, make ready for laying, elevate, and fire. The aiming or laying to elevation and point of the compass are controlled by two hand wheels. All the operator has to know is the numbered square on the chart at which he must aim, and a pantographic pointer placed on the position designated does the rest.

One shell would annihilate a whole district, for Bunnell has devised an osmium shell that would kill a city of 700,000 people unless they took to the top storeys; but then other terrible fates would await them; for example, a chloride of nitrogen shell would make permanent maniacs of them.

United States ordnance officers are said to be enthusiastic over the invention.

TSAR IN EXILE.

COMPELLED TO USE PUBLIC BATHS

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Express" telegraphs:—There was some talk not long age of transferring the ex-Tsar to the Urals, but the idea seems to have fallen through, as Nicholas and his family are still in exile at Tobolsk in Siberia. I learn that not only the little delicate ex-Tsarevich, but even the robust Russian male nurse, feels keenly the effects of the climate in the Arctic mud-swamps. Sometimes the temperature of the "wooden place" has been so low during the long Arctic winter evening that the Imperial family gathered for comfort in the servants' parlor. The "place" is lit with smoky petrol lamps, and the sanitary arrangements are primitive, water having to be carried from a neighbouring well. The ex-Imperial family are compelled to use the public baths, the local peasantry being excluded during the Royal ablutions. It seems also that the wardrobe of the ex-princesses is reduced to the minimum. They go about in worn, shabby clothes, and have no jewels. Some were left at Tsarskoe-Selo, but most were sent to the ex-Tsarina's native town of Darmstadt. The family's correspondence is still strictly censored, and the guard at the Tobolsk "palace" has been reinforced. Nicholas is growing daily more silent and morose, while his wife seems the only lively members of the family. Little Alexis passes most of his time in bed, attended by his mother and sisters. The fate of the ex-Tsar is miserable in the extreme for a man who was once the richest as well as one of the weakest potentates in Christendom, but I believe, from the trend of events in Russia, that the Imperial exiles may be allowed, sooner or later, a larger measure of freedom.

News has been received of the death of Cr. John Hunter Cameron, Assistant Engineer, Travancore, Public Works Department. Mr. Cameron was allowed to go to the front by the Travancore Government and he went to Europe, where he saw active service. Later he returned to India having been taken ill. He was only thirty years old when he died. Two other engineers from the Travancore service are still on active service.

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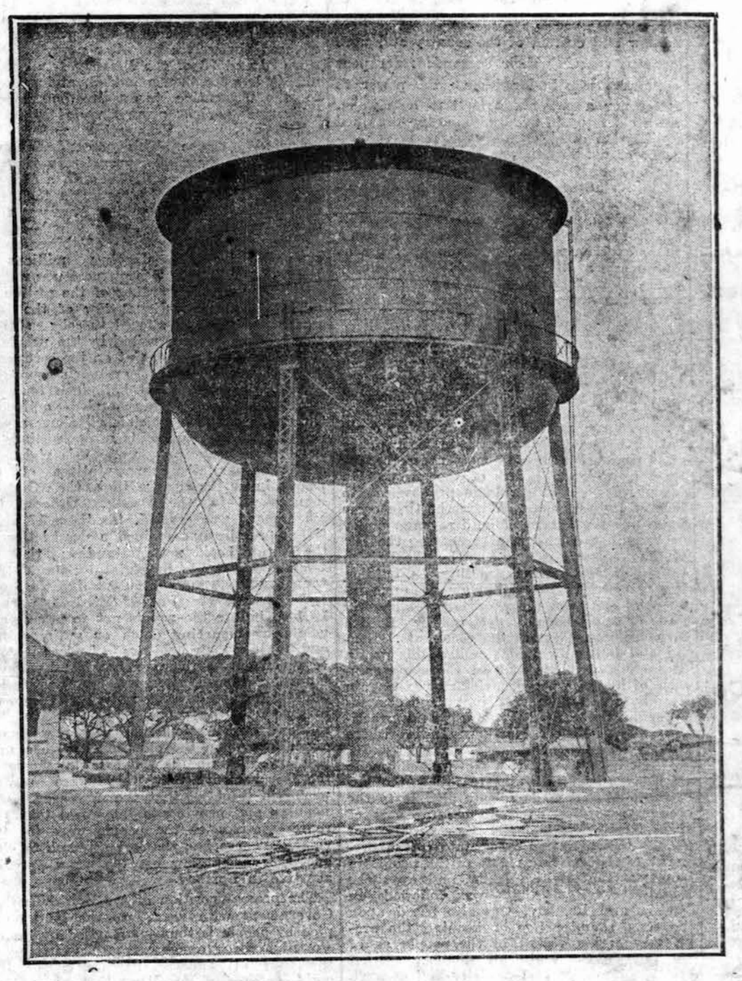

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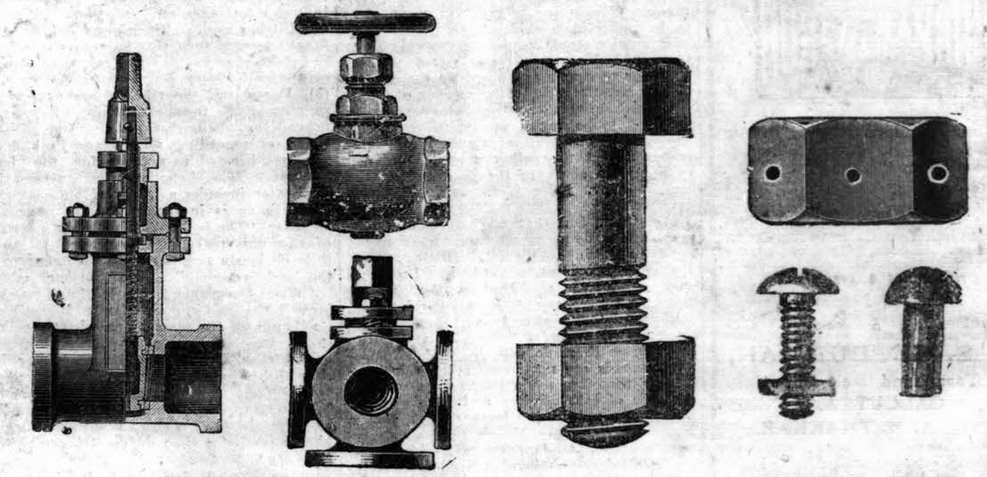

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